FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

The Mineral Region—Railroad to the Coal Mines.—We published in our last an interesting article from the Fayetteville Observer, giving an account of the Editor's visit to the mineral region in Chatham. The last Observer contains another article, bringing up and concluding the Editor's observations on the subject, which we will find space for, if we can in our next. These articles should be widely circulated. They are calculated to arouse our own citizens, as well as capitalists of other States, to the importance of the numerous elements of wealth and power which abound in the region referred to.

The project of a Railroad from the coal fields in Chatham to the North-Carolina Railroad and the propostion now before Congress to establish a national Foundry in Chatham, are exciting, as they should, the deepest interest among our citizens. The Hon. Hugh Waddell, of Orange, passed through this City on Monday last, on his way to Norfolk, with the view of conferring with the citizens of that place and Portsmouth on the subject of a railroad from the coal fields to the N. C. Road and Gaston Road. Mr. Waddell is thoroughly informed as to the resources of the Deep River country, and clearly foresees the advantages which must result from the contemplated work; and no one could set forth these resources and advantages more eloquently or impressively than he will. His mission, undertaken at the request of friends, is a highly laudable and patriotic one; and we need not add that we wish him entire success.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Church Statistics.—The general minutes for 1855-'56 of all the Conferences of the M. E. Church, South, twenty-three in number, are now completed, and will soon be issued from the publishing house, at Nashville, Tenn.

The returns show the following results, in totals, with reference to the preceding reports:

		INCREASE.
Travelling preachers	2,078	186
Superannuated Preachers	151	1
Local preachers	4,628	269
White membership and probationers	447,372	18,851
Colored members and probationers	170,159	5,566
Indian members	3,513	*144
*Decrease.		
Total membership	627,902	24,689

The total increase reported is 27,062, which is reduced by decrease in five conferences to the net increase 24,689, as above given.

The largest white membership reported is for the Georgia Conference, 44,252; the largest colored membership, South Carolina Conference, 37,933; and the largest membership generally, South Carolina, 79,005.

A Bell Room Joke.—The "intercepted" correspondence of the New York Tribune gives the following as the experience of an unsophisticated youth at Washington some time ago:—

"This was my first entrance into fashionable life, at one of Monsieur Bodisco's birth-night balls. The world saw then a youth, fresh from college. Oh! ever-memorable night. I was under the care of Senator ——. As we entered the house, two tall specimens of humanity, dressed very like militia generals, met us at the door. Thinking them distinguished people, I bowed low and solemnly. They stared and bowed. The scene was impressive. 'Go on,' said my companion, the Senator before mentioned; 'don't be salaaming to these fellows, they are servants—give them your cloak.' The information was useful but unpleasant. I hurried on, pulling off my cloak as I went. Just within the first door of the drawing-room stood a fat, little oily gentleman, bowing also, but not magnificently gotten up as my first acquaintances. Certain of my game now, I, in the most superb style, threw over him my cloak and hurried on. Senator —— pulled me back, and to the astonished little fellow, now struggling from under my broadcloth, I was presented. I had nearly smothered the Russian Minister, who, however, laughed merrily at the mistake.

My indorser, the grave Senator, became evidently alarmed. He hardly knew what I would accomplish next, and left me, as soon as he possibly could, to my fate. I wandered about rather disconsolate. The lights, music, dancing, fun, and laughter, were all novelties and charming for a while, but I knew no one, and after an hour's looking on, hunted up my friend, the Senator, and begged him to introduce me to some of the young ladies. He hesitated a moment and then consented, and I was led up and presented to a magnificent creature I had long looked upon with silent admiration. Miss W—— was seated in an easy nonchalant manner, conversing with a circle of gentlemen, and favored me with a gracious nod. As I stood wondering whether this was to be the end of my introduction, a moustached dandy came between us and said, 'Miss W., permit me to relate the joke of the season.' To my horror he began the story of the cloak. My first impulse was to knock him down, my second to run away; on my third I acted. Interrupting the exquisite, I said—'Begging your pardon, Sir; but Miss W——, I am the only person who can do justice to that joke'—and continuing, I related it, without in any way sparing myself. She laughed heartily, as did the circle, and rising from her chair, took my arm, saying kindly, that I must be cared for, for I should murder some one. With a grace and kindness I shall never forget, she placed me at ease."

Cut this Out.—A correspondent of the London Literary Gazette, alluding to the numerous cases of deaths from accidental poisoning, adds: "I venture to affirm there is scarce even a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain, immediate remedy for such events, nothing more than a dessert spoonful of made mustard, mixed in a tumbler of warm water, and drank immediately. It acts as an emetic, is always ready, and may be used with safety in any case where one is required. By making this simple antidote known you may be the means of saving many a fellow-creature from an untimely end."

A Comet.—A friend informs us that a Comet was visible last night, in the early part of the evening, in a Northeastwardly direction, at an elevation of fifty degrees. It is not of great magnitude, nor very bright.—*Wil. Herald.*

FROM THE BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

BOOK MAKING IN AMERICA.

It is somewhat alarming to know that the number of houses now actually engaged in the publishing of books, not including periodicals, amounts to more than three hundred. About three-fourths of these are engaged in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the balance being divided between Cincinnati, Buffalo, Auburn, Albany, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis, and a few other places. There are more than three hundred, besides six or seven thousand apothecaries, grocers and hardware dealers, who connect literature with drugs, molasses and nails.

The best printing in America is probably now done in Cambridge; the best cloth-binding in Boston, and the best calf and morocco in New York and Philadelphia. In these two latter styles we are, as yet, a long distance from Heyday, the pride of London. His finish is supreme. There is nothing between it and perfection.

Books have multiplied to such an extent in our country that it now takes 750 paper mills with 2,000 engines in constant operation to supply the printers, who work day and night, endeavoring to keep their engagements with publishers. These tireless mills produced 270,000,000 pounds of paper the past year, which immense supply has sold for about $27,000,000. A pound and a quarter of rags are required for a pound of paper, and 100,000,000 pounds were therefore consumed in this way last year. The cost of manufacturing a twelve month's supply of paper for the United States, aside from labor and rags, is computed at $4,000,000.

Some idea of the stock required to launch a popular work may be gathered from Messrs. Longman's Ledger. These gentlemen report that when 25,000 copies of Mr. Macaulay's two recent volumes went flying all abroad from Paternoster Row, no less than 5,000 reams of paper, 6 tons of pasteboard, and 7,000 yards of calico were swallowed up.

Most of the large publishing houses now stereotype every thing they intend to print. The electrotyping process is largely employed, and an experiment is now being made in Boston, of which we shall hear more at some future time, which, if successful, will decrease the expense of stereotyping about one-third. We have lately heard that a machine is in use in New York for type setting, and that the second volume of Mr. Irving's Life of Washington was prepared for the press by its aid.

Four hundred years ago a single book of gossipping fiction was sold before the palace gate in the French capital for fifteen hundred dollars. The same amount of matter contained in this expensive volume, Mr. Harper now supplies for twenty-five cents. Costly books, however, are not yet out of fashion, for we are all glad to know that seventeen hundred subscribers have already been obtained for Prof. Agassiz's splendid new enterprise.

The Harper establishment, the largest of our publishing houses, covers half an acre of ground. If old Mr. Caxton, who printed those stories of the Trojan war so long ago, could follow the Ex-Mayor of New York in one of his morning rounds in Franklin Square, he would be, to say the least, a little surprised. He would see in one room the floor loaded with a weight of 150 tons of presses. The electrotyping process would puzzle him somewhat; the drying and pressing process would startle him; the bustle would make his head ache; and the stock-room would quite finish him. An edition of Harper's Monthly Magazine alone consists of 160,000 copies. Few persons have any idea how large a number this is as applied to the edition of a book. It is computed that if these magazines were to rain down, and one man should attempt to pick them up like chips, it would take him a fortnight to pick up the copies of one single number, supposing him to pick up one every three seconds, and to work ten hours a day.

The rapidity with which books are now manufactured is almost incredible. A complete copy of one of Bulwer's novels, published across the water in three volumes and reproduced here in one, was swept through the press in New York in 50 hours, and offered for sale smoking hot in the streets. The fabulous edifice proposed by a Yankee from Vermont no longer seems an impossibility. "Build the establishment according to my plan," said he; "drive a sheep in at one end, and he shall immediately come out at the other, four quarters of lamb, a felt hat, a leather apron, and a quarto Bible."

About one book in one hundred only is a success. When Campbell, at a literary festival, toasted Bonaparte as the friend of literature because he had a bookseller shot, he was a trifle too rough on the trade. It is impossible always for a publisher to decide rightly. All publishers are naturally shy of a new MSS. of poetry, for instance, for they know by experience that the deadest of all dead books is a dead volume of verse. The sepulchre of deceased poetry in Mr. Burnham's churchyard of old books, in Cornhill, is the largest bin in his establishment.

Some of the best books which have afterwards had the largest sales have been in manuscript the most widely rejected. The novel of "Jane Eyre," so much praised by Mr. Curtis in his lecture this season, was turned away from the publishing doors of almost every respectable house in London, and was pulled by accident out of a publisher's iron safe, where it had begun to grow mouldy, by the daughter of the bookseller, who had himself forgotten it. "Eothen" was carried by its author, Mr. Kinglake, to twenty different houses, till at last, in a fit of despair, he gave the copyright away to an obscure bookseller, paying the expenses of publication out of his own pocket. Mr. Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" was rejected by Mr. Colburn, for whose magazine it was written, that astute gentlemen complaining there was no *interest* in it. A New York publisher fought the writer of a now popular book from spring to autumn, and at length gave in from sheer inability to escape importunity longer. After it was stereotyped, and before it was printed, he offered every inducement to persuade a brother bookseller to take it off his hands, but without success. In despair he at last published it himself, and the sale went up to 20,000 in one season.

The life of an extensive publisher is of necessity one of great labor, both of mind and body. He begins with the author and ends only with the purchaser. Between these two worthies there lies a world of detail known only to the "Trade." Success to the useful craft!

Reuben P. Davis, superintendent of an extensive iron foundry at Waltham, Mass., has absconded, having committed forgeries on Boston and New York merchants to a large amount, besides swindling his immediate neighbors and friends out of heavy sums of money. His liabilities are said to amount to $150,000.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1856.

THE STRAIGHT WHIGS.—In publishing with hearty commendation the proceedings of the Kentucky Convention, the New York Commercial, the leading Whig paper of that State, remarks:

"It may be well to glance at the circumstances that gave rise to that assemblage. In Kentucky, as elsewhere, there are a goodly number of Whigs who are concerned far more about the progress and permanency of Whig principles than about the spoils or emoluments of office, and who desire to perpetuate those principles throughout the Union. They hold that whether the Whigs be in the majority or in the minority, their existence as a distinct and active party is of great importance to good government and the common weal, and they are quite ready to forego all personal considerations and hope of substantial reward, provided they can make Whig principles felt in the policy of the country. Such men are the true patriots of every land:—men who seek nothing for themselves but everything for their country, and who are willing to be constantly laboring, toiling, sacrificing, for their country's good and the maintenance of a conservative check upon any other political party that, by sailing more readily before the popular breeze, may be borne into power.

"The Whig party of this Union has always numbered men of this patriotic stamp among its members; and so long as such men continue among us, so long must there of necessity be a Whig party in the Republic. It may, during a storm of excitement and agitation, be reduced in numbers, but its influence, being legitimate and founded in patriotism, can never be destroyed. With the return of popular sobriety and reflection, it begins to develop itself, and like leaven it quickly spreads through the masses of the people. In spite of the numerical weakness of the party, the principles are powerful as they are vital, and their influence is, in a greater or less degree, universally felt. Hence it is that politicians of the more radical school exult with such immoderate glee when they deem the party dead; and hence, too, it is that the same class of partisans exhibit such an alarm whenever, from amid the noise of the tempest of agitation, the still small voice of the Whig party is heard, urging reflection, conciliation and peace. They well know that, however feeble those utterances, they indicate a sure vitality on the part of those who send them forth, a returning sobriety of the popular mind, and are potent from their innate truth and patriotism."

And it adds for the Whigs of its own great State:

"Our own State, as well as the State of Kentucky, furnishes a remarkable illustration of this truth. Time was, but a few months ago, when the Whig party in New York seemed really to be extinct. By and by came from a distant village the voice of one tried and gallant Whig, uttering Whig sentiments and avowing continued adherence and attachment to the Whig party. The wholesale denunciation and abuse heaped upon that gallant bearer of the Whig banner, showed how much the influence of those conservative sentiments was dreaded by those who would use the prevailing agitation for their own aggrandisement. The recuperated strength and energies of the prostrated Whig party in this State are a living evidence that the agitators had not overestimated such influence. The leaven has spread. The Whig party in New York is no longer impotent or uninfluential. It is gradually and surely again becoming an organized party and an element to be considered in any important exercise by the people of the elective franchise. In other States the party is evincing like vitality and like recuperative energy; and the alarm of its opponents every where is a practical recognition of the fact.

"The action of the Whigs of Kentucky is but the natural fruit of the imperishable life which the Whig party possesses. They have been driven to the position they have assumed by the necessities of the case. The Whig sentiment of the State could no longer be suppressed. It must have utterance. It panted for action. Each man yearned for companionship, for open and recognised friendship and association with his fellow Whigs. A common patriotism inspired them that could no longer be content to stand aloof from the conflict of political principles that was abroad. They knew that to fight singly would be to waste their strength, and moved by a common impulse, they met, by their representatives, on the birthday of their own glorious leader, whose patriotism and public virtues have outlived himself, and are now recognized even by those who during his life time, were too blinded by political partizanship to see them, or too prejudiced by personal prejudices to acknowledge them. The celebration of the last anniversary of Henry Clay's birthday by men of all parties, we may incidentally remark, has offered another evidence that when the hour of sober reflection and unprejudiced judgment comes, patriotism and conservatism, which are but other words for Whig principles, commend themselves to the American heart and judgment; and Whigs should be encouraged in their steadfastness accordingly."

The Boston Courier, for many years the organ of Daniel Webster, the great leader of the Whigs of New England, and one of the most conservative papers at the North, has a strong article upon the duty of conservative men in the next Presidential election. It advises the "straight Whigs" of that section—the disciples of Webster and Clay—"to keep their souls steeled against any mixture with an adverse party, and to stand to the ground of their honesty and integrity, and let consequences go where they will."

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.—The Raleigh Standard announces that Governor Bragg will leave that City to-day for the purpose of meeting Mr. Gilmer at his appointments in the Western Counties. The canvass will commence at Murphy, Cherokee County, on Tuesday, May 8th; and, we suppose, will continue without interruption until the election.

CONGRESS.—Mr. Biggs did not speak on Monday, as he had proposed, but yielded the floor to Mr. Bell, who spoke on the Navy Board.

The proceedings of Congress are most admirably dull. Whilst there is no excitement there is no mischief.

MR. FILLMORE'S NOMINATION.—The Hon. Jno. P. Kennedy, a member of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet, an intimate personal friend, and a leading member of the party which has nominated him for President, was in Savannah a few days ago, and gave the Republican, the leading K. N. paper of Georgia, such positive assurance that Mr. Fillmore would accept, that his name was at once placed at its mast-head. In taking this course the Republican says that it does not support Mr. Fillmore as an "American," nor as a Whig, but "on the broad and all-sufficient grounds of his tried ability, his unflinching honesty of purpose, and his devotion to the Constitution and the Union, as shown and illustrated by his past model administration."

In its next day's issue the Republican quotes the following paragraph from the Boston Courier (Whig:)

"We have a multitude of friends, who are anxious to stimulate us to take open ground for Mr. Fillmore for President, because he appears to be the only man who in his political history meets the opinions of the straight Whigs of Massachusetts, and is likely to be presented before the people of the United States at the next Presidential election. The answer to them is—Let the party which has nominated Mr. Fillmore open its nomination to all who please to coincide with it—have no secret councils at all, and they will have many adherents which they cannot obtain otherwise."

The Republican adds:

"The advice of the Courier is our advice; nay more, it is good advice. "Let the party which has nominated Mr. Fillmore open its nomination to all who please to coincide with it." This is the true policy; it is patriotic. It is the policy moreover, indicated by the resolves of the American Council of Georgia at its meeting a few days ago. Let him be run, not as the nominee of a party, but as the choice of conservative men of all parties. It was thus that the elder Presidents were brought before the country and elected. Mr. Fillmore is not simply an American or a Whig; he is a conservative statesman, a Union man, an impartial judge ready to mete out equal-handed justice as well to the South as to the North.

"Let him be brought before the people, therefore, in a manner which opens the way to the support of conservative men, and of the friends of the Union, and of all, indeed, who are willing to act justly between the North and the South, to discountenance sectional agitation and official corruption, and to show their utter "disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterises the age."

Of course we have no means of knowing, but taking all things into consideration we conclude, that in giving assurance of Mr. Fillmore's acceptance, Mr. Kennedy also gave the assurance that he will not accept the nomination as a mere party nomination, and hence the prompt assent to the Courier's proposition.

But we shall know all about Mr. Fillmore's acceptance in a few days, we suppose, and speculations are useless. We quote the Republican's article, as an evidence that the Georgia Know Nothings have found out that the Whigs are disposed to support Mr. Fillmore if possible, and that their support is very well worth having; and therefore, instead of denouncing them as "traitors," they are willing to conciliate them.

THE WHIGS OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The straight Whig members of the Legislature held a meeting a few days ago, to take preliminary steps for the formation of a Whig State Central Committee, and the organization of the party throughout the State.

Kentucky and Iowa have already taken effective measures for a re-organization. The Whigs of Maryland were to meet in State Convention yesterday. New York will follow at an early day. From the tone of the Whig press and the action of Whig Conventions we confidently anticipate a national Convention of the party, composed of men from all sections, willing to stand on *national* ground. With scarcely an exception the Southern Whigs have always occupied such a position, and those at the North who still stand by their principles and their name, are, so far as we have seen, thorough national men, determined, after full deliberation, to throw their whole influence on the side of the Union and the Constitution.

SAM HOUSTON FOR PRESIDENT.—Despatches from Washington state that Gen. Houston is out for the Presidency. He repudiates all political caucuses and conventions and runs as an independent candidate, trusting for his election to the great body of the people and not to political wire-workers. It is intimated that the Republican Convention will endorse him.

A PREDICTION.—Alluding to the refusal, by the Philadelphia authorities, of the use of Independence Hall for Mr. Buchanan's reception, the Journal of Commerce says: "Never mind; the people will furnish him a Hall, after the 4th of March next, which will be sufficient for all practical purposes." We doubt. The certainty of an immense majority in Pennsylvania, 100,000 is claimed, is a great card for the Buchananites, but their chief must make room for a "new man."

THE ENGLISH DIFFICULTIES.—In his speech at Philadelphia Mr. Buchanan says that he has been frequently asked if there is danger of war with England. He thinks not. He believes the United States so "clearly and decidedly in the right on the questions involved between the two countries, that the British people never will consent to irritate them into a dangerous condition for both parties."

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—We are authorised to state, for the information of Clerical and Lay Delegates to the ensuing Convention at Washington, N. C., that the Rail Roads take such passengers at half price, by giving a return ticket free.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Wadesborough has declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., and has, in addition, carried about $7,000 to reserved profits, from the business of the last six months.

FLOUR STILL FALLING.—New York State Flour is selling in the city at $5 75 to $6, and dull at that. This is a great change since last winter; and if the farmer suffers in purse, he must feel consoled when he thinks of the poor who have to buy food.

CORN.—Fayetteville is the highest market that we know of just now for Corn. Whilst it readily commands 75 cents here, it is worth but 58 to 63 in New York, 56 to 53 in Baltimore, 58 to 65 in Richmond, 60 in Wilmington, 54 to 56 in Norfolk, 47 to 48 in New Orleans, &c.

SAMPSON COUNTY.—The Independent publishes the footings of the tax list assessed for collection this year. Number of acres of land 199,935, valued at $1,176,876; against 483,772 acres valued at $895,219 in the preceding year. Town lots 97, valued at $78,652; previous year, 80 at $33,173. White polls 959; black 2,987. Interest received, $15,529 06. Total taxes to be collected in 1856, $13,607 27.

Extract from a letter of a young man from this place, *en route* for Kansas:

"ST. LOUIS, April 22, 1856.

"We left Montgomery on the 7th and reached here yesterday, after a very pleasant trip. Our company numbers about 500 young men mostly from Alabama; all fine boys and of good families. When we reach our new home, I will give you all the particulars.

Yours, J. M. W.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A NORTH CAROLINIAN.—We regret to learn from the Memphis (Tenn.) Bulletin, that ALFRED RANDLE, Esq., of Stanly county, N. C. was almost instantaneously killed on the Mississippi river on Thursday the 19th ult. He was a highly respectable gentleman, and leaves a wife and four grown children. The following are the particulars, from the Bulletin of the 19th April:—

Sudden Death.—Mr. Alfred Randle, of Stanly county, North Carolina, took passage on the steamer Julia Dean, at Wattinsaw for this city. The boat stopped to wood at Hawkins's woodyard at ten o'clock on Thursday morning, when Mr. R., in stepping from the steamer to the woodboat, fell and broke his neck. He died in ten minutes after the accident. His corpse was brought to the city last evening, and placed in charge of Mr. Holst, the city sexton, who will deposit it in a vault, where his friends, who it is understood will send for it, can obtain it. Mr. Randle paid a visit to Arkansas for the purpose of selecting a farm, and, as we understand, having selected a location, it was his intention to bring his family, which is a large one, to our sister State, and there make a permanent residence. The officers of the Julia Dean speak in the highest terms of Mr. R., and say that he endeared himself to them and the passengers on board by his gentlemanly deportment, and that his sudden death cast a gloom over every one on board. Mr. R., we learn, was between fifty five and sixty years of age, and that he was a man of considerable property in North Carolina. On his person was found numerous private papers and $81 50, in cash.

MARRIED,

On the 22d ult., by Rev. A. D. Blackwood, Mr. R. T STEELE, of the firm of Townsend, Steele & Co., to Mrs. MARY GREEN. All of Montgomery County.

DIED,

Last night, at 12 o'clock, JOHN, son of Thos. A. E. and Catharine E. Evans, aged 1 month and 25 days.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line, April 30, Str Magnolia, with passengers, and goods for H E Elliott, J W Lett, G W Cook, G McNeill, C W McKay, W F Leak, H & E J Lilly, A Swage, J Troy, D & W McLaurin, N C & M Jarrall, S M Thomas, Dye & McIver, H L Myrover, Cedar Falls Co, W McIntyre, P P Johnson, T Curtis, S W Tillinghast, Mrs Brooksbanks, J Marsh.

C F Line, May 1, Str Flora McDonald, and tow boat J A Worth, with goods for J H Foust, T Hill, J W Farish, R E Rives, D Murchison & Son, Harrison & Wilson, H A London, Worth & Utley, H Parks & Co, J N Nelson & Co, Horney & Lawrence, Foust & Bro, E & L Russell, A C Morrow & Co, C W Williams & Co, Jos Newlin & Son, E Bole, S C & L Fox, J A Craven, J M Johnson & Co, Robbins & Chilcutt, Low & McDaniel, Smitherman & Spencer, Elking Co, J W Bitting, S J Hinsdale, J J Leach, Martin, Bunting & Co, J Worth & Sons, Moss & Parker, S C Smith & Co, Lehman & Butner, J M Worth & Son, D Murphy, J A Womack & Co, J Worth, J N Smith, W H Rodwell, J Hoover, Union Co, N C & N Jarrall, Coffin, Thornton & Co, Rockfish Co, J M Vann, C W Andrews, Houston & Overby, Morning, Coble & Co, Deep River Co, C T Haigh & Sons, S C Smith, L J Haughton, E H D F. Smith, W McIntosh, H LaSalle, Hackney & Son, W Draughon, A Johnson, J A Bitting, Starr & Williams.

[Banks's Line.] April 30—Str J R Grist, with goods for W McIntyre, D Murphy, D Gee, Hyslop & Steed, J Banks, Moore & Bro, C Hays, C Goddard, G W Lawrence, C Banks, Starr & Williams.

WANTED.

AT my Bucket Factory, 2½ miles South of Fayetteville, on the Wilmington road, 3000 JUNIPER LOGS, 8 feet long, and at least 8 inches in diameter, free from knots,—for which a liberal price will be paid. G. H. MAKEPEACE.

March 27, 1856. 91-*3m

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 6th day of June last, and brought to this county, where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove a wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERBY.

Greensboro', Oct., 1855. 46*tf

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

NEW YORK, April 29.

The steamer Persia arrived this morning, having made the passage in 9½ days. She brings dates from Liverpool and London to the 19th.

The Markets.—LIVERPOOL, April 19.—*Cotton.*—The Broker's Circular quotes prices as having advanced under the influence of the steamer's news ¼d, afterwards partially receding from previous advance, and again partially recovering, closing firmly at ⅛d advance. Sales of the week 126,000 bales, of which speculators took 40,000, and exporters 5,000.

Breadstuffs are considerably lower. Wheat has declined 3d. and Flour 1s.

Money Market.—Money is tighter. Consols for money are quoted at 93¼ a 93¾.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Battle Won by Walker!—The City of Rivas Captured, and Six Hundred Costa Ricans Slain!

CHARLESTON, April 29.

The steamer Isabel, from Havana, has arrived, bringing Nicaragua papers of the 14th inst.

General Walker won a great battle at Rivas on the 7th, capturing the city and killing 600 Costa Ricans! Only 30 Americans were killed!

Mr. Wheeler had addressed a letter to President Mora relative to the shooting of American citizens, protesting against the conduct of Mora in ordering the expulsion of the Americans.

Murderous Affray at Aspinwall Between American Passengers and the Natives—Thirty Americans Killed and Forty Wounded.

NEW YORK, April 29.

The steamer Empire City arrived here this morning from Havana, with dates to the evening of the 24th.

The steamer Philadelphia from Aspinwall, with the California mails and passengers which left San Francisco on the 20th ult., had arrived at Havana.

A terrible affray occurred on the 15th inst., at Aspinwall between the American transit passengers and the natives, in which thirty Americans were killed and forty wounded.

A large amount of the passengers' baggage and railroad property and the property of individuals residing near the railroad station was destroyed. All the baggage in the freight house was rifled.

The riot originated with a drunken man who refused to pay a native a dime for a piece of water melon.

INDEPENDENCE, (Mo.) April 22.

Reported Trouble in Kansas.—We have intelligence here from a reliable source that trouble is again brewing in Kansas Territy. Sheriff Jones attempted to arrest one of the men who was an active operator in the previous troubles, but he was prevented by about three hundred persons. Gov. Shannon has ordered out the first regiment of Kansas militia. What will be the result is yet to be seen.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

The Forged Land Warrants.—The amount of forged land warrants already discovered exceeds 1,000,000 acres. The investigation is still in progress and additional frauds are daily coming to light.

PRETENSION.—A friend writing to us on business, relates the following as an actual occurrence in a neighboring county. One of the parties, (the North Carolina Doctor,) we know to be a well informed gentleman without pretension—the very opposite of the Northern Doctor in both respects:—

"Let me relate an anecdote illustrative of the intelligence of some of that class of philosophers and philanthropists who come to the South to learn the nature of our institutions, and give themselves notoriety by publishing their reflections and observations.

A few weeks ago, a man claiming the title of "Dr." made his appearance in a certain part of our State, accompanied by an acquaintance, a North Carolinian. The "Dr." was exceedingly anxious to learn *all about the South*, during the three or four weeks which he proposed to spend in our midst, and so expressed himself to several gentlemen to whom he had been introduced. He attended the Court of one of our middle Counties, expecting, no doubt, "to astonish the natives," by his *pretensions*, if not by the display of his erudition. He requested his friend to introduce him to gentlemen of "scientific and literary attainments"—they being the only persons, it must be supposed, who were capable of ministering to a mind filled with learning. His friend accommodated him as well as he could, from the materials which could be furnished, and among others introduced the New Jersey Doctor to Dr. K——, of S——, who was on a visit of business to the County first alluded to. Our North Carolina Doctor is a man of no inconsiderable attainments in some branches of science, and therefore one of the class whose acquaintance, New Jersey was so solicitous to make. Soon after the introduction, the Northern envoy commenced a display of his wisdom. Dinner was soon announced, and the two Doctors sat together. The gentleman from "Camden & Amboy" talked largely of mechanics, hydrostatics, hunting and fishing, fruit trees and Collins' axes, physiology and dentistry, temperance and tobacco—exhausting his stock and engrossing the conversation. At last, Dr. K. ventured to ask our Northern friend if he had ever devoted any time to the subject of *entomology*. This was a new word to New Jersey's representative of science. He held down his head and repeated *sotto voce*, "entomology," "entomology," "entomology," hoping thus to get some celestial illumination. Presently he turned to Dr. K. and said, in a very patronizing way, "Ah Dr., I presume you means *etymology*. I'll see you after dinner." After leaving the table, New Jersey sought his friend, to learn from him the meaning of this *new word*, "entomology." His friend told him that he didn't exactly know himself, but *thought* it meant something about "fossils, or rocks." As soon as he said it, New Jersey remarked "that's it. The word is perfectly familiar, and I do not see why I could not recollect it. To be sure it means the science of fossils." Just then Dr. K. approached, to whom the scientific explorer said,—"Ah, Dr., I am happy to learn that a gentleman of your scientific attainments has *such a fine collection of fossils in your entomological cabinet!*" Our Doctor left, perfectly disgusted, saying that he had never met with such a sap head, in his life."

Immigrants for Utah.—A vessel lately left Liverpool for Boston with nine hundred Mormons on board destined for Utah.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

INCREASE OF FOREIGN IMPORTS.

OUR OWN COMMERCIAL CAPABILITIES.

By referring to an extract from the New York Times, appended to this article, it will be seen that through the impulse given to all branches of trade by the foreign demand for our breadstuffs and provisions, and the activity of our commercial marine, the merchants of the United States have been tempted to increase their supplies of foreign products to an extent which is well calculated to excite solicitude, if not alarm. If the high prices which were obtained by our agriculturists and produce dealers generally, during the autumn and winter months, had suffered no diminution, we might possibly afford to extend our foreign purchases without apprehension, but with enormous supplies still on hand, a falling market, and the promise of another bountiful harvest before us, we must expect the price of breadstuffs to rule low, and should be cautious in increasing our expenses.

The ratification of peace in Europe, by stimulating the productive industry of those nations whose operations have been restricted for the past two years by the exigencies of the war, must necessarily have a depressing effect upon our own commerce, and it is therefore imperative upon us to so regulate our indebtedness abroad as not to check our present prosperous condition by bringing on such a monetary crisis as we barely escaped some fifteen months ago, and of which we so severely felt the paralyzing effects in the disastrous years of 1856-7.

In spite of frequent admonitory warnings, it must be confessed that our proclivities are to extravagance and speculation, and the natural consequence is, that trade in general, instead of extending itself gradually to keep pace with the increasing wants of the people, is but too apt to resemble the Southern rivers, now swollen into an impetuous torrent, which overflows its banks, and now subsiding into a shallow stream which only the lightest craft can safely navigate. But, in truth, we shall never be wholly safe from commercial fluctuations until we become almost wholly independent of foreign manufactures. Those things which are grown by our own labor, and fabricated by our own skill, afford for us a home market, and, by an interchange of commodities, keeps that wealth within the limits of the Union, much of which would otherwise go abroad to give labor to foreign artists and additional strength to foreign competition.

The theory of free trade, however much it may be adapted to old and settled countries, can scarcely be regarded as productive of similar advantages to a youthful and progressive nation like ours; and when we are told by trans-atlantic writers that our especial province is to produce the raw material, and to purchase of them in return the manufactured article, the proposition, though apparently a fair one, is, to a certain extent delusive. They *cannot* grow the raw material, and therefore *must* buy of us all they require—we *can*, by encouragement, and after experience and practical ingenuity have surmounted the initial difficulties which obstruct every newly-organized branch of business, and successfully fabricate for ourselves the great bulk of those commodities we now purchase from abroad, and in doing this we not only constitute ourselves producers for other nations, but as manufacturers for our own, offer to our agriculturists a market for the sale of their cereals, and to our graziers fair prices for their stock, and to both more equable rates than if they were dependent upon the uncertainties of foreign demand.

By a simple change in the names of the localities, we may perhaps illustrate this proposition still more clearly by quoting the words of an English writer on political economy.

When the inhabitants of "New England" apply themselves principally to manufactures, those of the middle States to the production of iron and the cultivation of the cereals, those of the West to the raising of hemp, corn and cattle, and those of the South devote their attention to perfecting the semi-tropical staples of sugar and cotton—"each set avail themselves in carrying out their employments of the peculiar powers of production conferred by Providence on the districts they occupy; and by exchanging such portions of their produce as exceed their own consumption, for the surplus articles raised by others, their wealth, and that of every one else, is immeasurably increased." But the writer to whom we have referred, would carry this principle of division of labor, into the States and Kingdoms, and so far as the limited area of the respective divisions of Europe is concerned, the theory might possibly be successfully applied, but on this Continent, where, within the boundaries of the Republic, we possess every variety of climate, from the Arctic to the Tropical, we are capable not only of producing the raw material—an advantage which the people of Europe do not possess—but with proper encouragement we have skill and genius capable of its manufacture into those forms which luxury or utility require and yet reap all the advantages to be derived from territorial division of labor.

Foreign Imports.—We are now within ten weeks of the close of the Federal Treasury year, so that an approximate estimate of the grand total of importation may be arrived at on a review of what has already been reported at this port. Last year the total for the United States, in gross, was $261,382,960, of which about 60 per cent., or $154,422,000 was entered at New York. The increase this year to the present week in April, at New York, is $30,685,000 placing the grand total already at $156,857,000 with ten weeks yet to hear from, which gave last season about $28,250,000, including the item of foreign specie added at the close of the year. Estimating the smallest probable increase in May and June we should call the total entries at New York on the 30th day of June fully equal to the extravagant years 1853-54, say $190,750,000, or an increase of $36,308,000 equal to $60,515,000 increase in the whole country, or grand total of $321,895,000. Of this the actual consumption, allowing for a re-export of $30,000,000, will be $291,895,000, against an actual consumption last year of $232,934,667.—*New York Times.*

The Longest Steamboat in the World.—The N. Y. Express says:

"The steamer Isaac Newton, which a short time ago was taken up on the new railway at Long Island city, for the purpose of lengthening and otherwise improving her, is now very nearly completed. Her entire length is now 404 feet. There will be on her promenade and hurricane decks state-rooms sufficient to accommodate a thousand persons."

"Fare Thee Well! O, Minnehaha!"—The following is the pathetic sketch of the departure of Minnehaha from the wigwam of her father, the Arrow Maker, after she had been wooed and won by Hiawatha:

Thus it is our daughters leave us,
Those we love, and those who love us!
Just when they have learned to help us,
When we are old and lean upon them,
Comes a youth with flaunting feathers;
With his flute of reeds, a stranger
Wanders piping through the village,
Beckons to the fairest maiden,
And she follows where he leads her,
Leaving all things for the stranger!

DEFINING HIS POSITION.

In reply to one of the toasts at the Clay festival at Slash Cottage, Senator Jones of Tennessee said:

Mr. President and gentlemen, I did not come here to make a speech; I came here for a much higher purpose—I came here as an humble pilgrim to pay my devotion at the shrine of Henry Clay. I am no aspirant for high favors or for political place or honor. Thank God, I am in a position to expect nothing! I hope for nothing; I look for nothing. I am, in common parlance, an outsider. I do not belong to the Democratic party, thank God! [Laughter.] I do not belong to the so-called American party, and I thank God for that! [Continued laughter.] I belong to the Henry Clay party. I have never reeled to the right hand or the left. I love the memory of Henry Clay; but I never worshipped any false gods. I stand now, Mr. President, where I have ever stood, and where I mean to stand as long as I shall stand at all. I am an old-fashioned, old-school, Henry Clay, heaven-descended, and consecrated Whig. [Great laughter.]

I believe Mr. President, continued Mr. Jones, you had better take the toast back. [Laughter.] I know that it is not suited to the occasion. I know that it is not suited to the politics of the country, but I choose, as an American, to declare my own opinions, and to ask no favors of any one. [Cheers.] The only thing that astonished me in this whole affair is that you found out the right arm of the Administration first, (Mr. Cushing,) and then "the old immortal," (Mr. Botts,) then the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Butler,) then the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Chidwalader,) then the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden,) and, lastly, "the little giant" from Illinois. [Loud laughter.] Why did you not call on me first? I am the only disinterested man among them all. There is not a single gentleman that has addressed you who is not distinguished for his great powers of intellect and statesmanlike qualities; but they are all gentlemen of aspirations. Each and every one of them expect to have office, and some indeed the Presidency. [Loud and prolonged laughter, in which the distinguished gentlemen heartily joined.]

Mr. J. continued: One of the greatest differences between myself and the other learned gentlemen is, that they are speaking for glory and I am speaking for fun! [Laughter.] To tell you about my party: it is made up of volunteers, at the head of which stands that proud imperial eagle of the gallant old Quitman. Then we have a class of outsiders, of which I myself am chief; and then comes the closing scene of our glory, the "Border Ruffians." Sir, that is our party. [Great laughter and cheers.] I am sure to enlist the three distinguished gentlemen on my right, (Messrs. Botts, Crittenden, and Butler,) and then I am sure of success.

I did not come here to make a speech, but merely to talk and pay my respects to the memory of that man whom I loved. ("You say that truly," said Mr. Botts.) I stood by him in all his fortunes, and when the storm was lowering and thunders were heard and when the lightnings were seen I stood by him. I stood by him when the sunshine of prosperity was around him, humbly thanking God for it. I stood by him and closed his eyes in death. I stand by his grave, and am ready to die by it. What more can I say? To love him was my pride, to serve him was my ambition, to have died for him would have been my crowning glory. [Great applause.] He sleeps the long, last sleep; no thunders shall disturb his grave. Oh, that I had the power to invoke a blessing from Heaven on his country and on his name! I should but carry out the last dying pulsation of the heart of that man, that loved nothing better than his country and feared nothing but dishonor. [Prolonged applause.]

Judge McLean and the Postmaster.—When Judge McLean was Postmaster General, (and *then* we *had* a Postmaster General worthy the name and the post,) a contributor to the Spirit of the Times tells us he was grossly abused by a disappointed applicant for re-appointment as postmaster in one of the small towns. He at length demanded to be informed in writing why he was not reappointed. He was so informed; and it is said that the following is a copy of the letter with which he was favored by the Postmaster General:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
June 6, 1823.

Sir:—The allegations against you are numerous and strong, and are chiefly these:

That you cannot write or read well enough—are not a safe accountant—have been guilty of the grossest negligence in not delivering letters when called for, a negligence always inconvenient, and often attended with injury—deliver letters frequently to persons for whom they were not intended, and suffer them to be taken away—fail to send letters and packages by the mail in proper time—sometimes sending off the mail without putting into it any letters or packets that had been lodged at your office—reverse the destination of letters, and send them back to the places whence they came—have not sense enough to discover the error after the letters have been repeatedly returned—make frequent and gross mistakes in the bills forwarded to other offices—open packages addressed to other post offices—when a mail is called for by a neighboring postmaster, handing out any one, right or wrong—disobey the regulations respecting dead newspapers—appropriate half a dozen of them to your own use for two or three years—and resort to the miserable speculation of selling them for wrapping paper—fill up a circulating library with periodical works obtained in this way—are uncouth in your behavior—odious to the population—heap error upon error, and avail yourself of those errors in order to supplant your employer—have been tried by the vicinage, and found wanting—and, to sum up, they charge you with want of principle and capacity.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
[Signed.] JOHN McLEAN.

A Murder Trial.—Appearance of the Murdered One.—The Cleveland Plaindealer says: "On Saturday an examination took place before Esq. Hessermueller, of Michael Wyngert, for the murder of his wife. This prosecution was induced by the sudden disappearance of the woman about six weeks since, and it was supposed from the habitual ill-treatment to which she had been subjected, that she had been murdered. No trace of her could be found, and the statement of the defendant confirmed the suspicion. The evidence had been heard, and though it was circumstantial, the probability of the murder was strongly sustained. At this juncture—the court room being crowded by excited spectators—the woman alleged to have murdered made her appearance, to the great surprise and gratification of all, and especially of the culprit on trial. The woman had abandoned her liege lord and sought the asylum for the poor at the infirmary, where, sick and forlorn, she had received care and cure. She, of course, was totally ignorant of the charge of murder against her husband and it was only by accident that the intelligence came to those that were cognizant of the trial, and she was sought out and produced at the the court, to the pleasant astonishment of all concerned."

From the Chicago Press of April 23.

The Mississippi River Crossed by the Iron Horse—Iowa and Illinois Connected by Railroad—Great Rejoicing—the Greatest Feat of the Nineteenth Century.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, April 22—9 A. M.

When Cæsar with his legions crossed the Rubicon, which divides Cisalpine Gaul from Italy, he was well aware of the greatness of the work he was engaged in; and although many attempted to dissuade him from such an undertaking, yet nothing daunted he landed his army on the plains of Italy, astonished the world by his deeds—and left mankind an instance of bravery and enterprise worthy of record.

We, too, however, have crossed the "Rubicon"—the great "Father of Waters" which for centuries has rolled on into the bosom of the mighty ocean without a pier to mar its progress. To-day has the mighty deed been accomplished at which the world has so often smiled in derision. Yes, the Mississippi is practically no more. It is spanned by the mighty artery of commerce and enterprise—the railroad. Science has stretched its arms across the over-flowing Mississippi—and along its finely knit muscles has the "iron horse" bounded with a heavy snort as it scents from afar the sluggish waters of the Missouri. The mission of Cæsar of old was to conquer; so is that of the Cæsar of the nineteenth century; but the latter is one of peace and plenty. The "war horse" of civilization may have fiery nostrils, but it has also an olive branch, the seeds from which it scatters as it flies.

That such an event should have occurred without an assemblage of spectators from all quarters of the globe to witness it, is only another instance of the mighty progress which has been made within the last fifty years in the science of bridge building. As we approached Rock Island, there were rumors afloat that we would cross to Iowa on the new bridge. "Cross the Mississippi on a bridge!" cried an intelligent looking gentleman; "On a bridge!" simpered a feminine voice from a young lady to her parents, bound for Council Bluffs, owhy, Pa, I thought the Mississippi was a great river larger than the Hudson?"

So silently has this work progressed, that while half the world has been asleep, genius has been spanning the mightiest river on the globe, and connecting two as magnificent sections of territory as the sun ever shone on.

Swiftly we sped along the iron track—Rock Island appeared in sight—the whistle sounded, and the conductor cried out—"Passengers for Iowa keep their seats." There was a pause—a hush, as it were, preparatory to the fierceness of a tornado. The cars moved on—the bridge was reached—"We're on the bridge—see the mighty Mississippi rolling on beneath"—and all eyes were fastened on the mighty prospects of the magnificent bridge over which we glided in solemn silence. A few minutes and the suspended breath was let loose. "We're over!" was the cry—"we have crossed the Mississippi in a railroad car." "This is glory enough for one day," said a passenger as he hustled his carpet bag and himself out of the cars. We followed to view the mighty structure.

Guano.—The American Guano Company, says the New York Tribune, have received further and important evidence of the almost inexhaustible deposite of guano on the island which belongs to them. Three or four captains of whalers have recently exhibited to the officers of this company their log-books, showing that they landed at this island and saw the graves of the American seamen buried there. The existence of the island and that it is covered with guano appears to be placed beyond a doubt. One of the captains alluded to offered to abandon the voyage upon which he was bound and take charge of a ship to load with guano at this island. This is one of the most important discoveries for this country that has ever been made, as it makes the United States entirely independent of Peru for this valuable fertilizer.

The new monster steamer "Adriatic," is 350 feet in length, breadth of beam 50 feet, and depth of hold 38 feet. It is of enormous dimensions, and is to be fitted up like a palace. Its magnitude is not equal to that of the "great leviathan," belonging to the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, now in course of construction in England. She will be 28,000 tons register, and carry about 12,000 tons of coal in addition. She will be able to carry 10,000 passengers, and will have 8 screw steamers as her complement of large boats, 4 on each side. She is of most gigantic proportions, and a visit to her is said to be a sight to be talked of. The Adriatic, however, will no doubt exceed her as much in grace and beauty as in speed.

A Great Voyage.—Ship Abigail arrived at New Bedford Mass., from a whaling voyage, having been absent forty-four months. She has taken during that time 329 barrels of sperm oil, 5153 barrels of whale oil, and 81,500 lbs of bone, at present prices, the aggregate of the voyage would amount to about $195,000.—*Ib.*

An individual entered one of our telegraphic offices yesterday, and inquired the cost of sending a message to Albany. Being informed he further inquired if there was any charge for the name of the person to whom a message was sent, and the signature appended thereto. "No," replied the courteous operator, "there is no charge for names or signatures." The stranger proceeded to the desk, picked up a pencil, wrote a message and handed it to the operator, who found it to read thus:—

JAMES BUNCE,
Albany.
SAM. MURGATROYD,
Buffalo.

"But," says the operator, "there is no message here." "Message enough for me," replied the wag; "I only want to let Jim know where I am. No charge for names and signatures, I believe. Thank you, good morning"—and he left the office, and left a bevy of operators splitting their sides with laughter behind him. It is hardly necessary to add that the message was sent without charge.—*Buf. Cour.*

A Mechanical Curiosity.—With a great deal of wonder, says the editor of the New Haven Patriot, we the other day saw at the store of Mr. Cannon a couple of bottles, each of which would not hold over a quart, and in each of which was a saw mill in operation. Both mills were moved by a crank in the neck of each bottle. The bottles and machinery are in the possession of Mr. A. H. Parkingham who says the machinery was built within their covering thirty-five years ago by a person who was then a resident of New York, but now deceased. He did it on a wager of $5,000, which he won in less than three years, the time allowed for the work. It has been suggested that the glass must have been blown over the machinery, but it is also said it was impossible with such kind of bottles. They are filled full of machinery, which is braced and otherwise made strong. The neck of each bottle is filled with a plug which is keyed close to the neck. The mystery of getting in the key, when there is hardly room to get in a tool as big as a shingle-nail, is as great as any other mystery about the ingenious affair.

AUTUMN, OR THREE SCORE AND TEN.

BY MILDRED.

The old man sits in the autumn twilight, the shadows deepen around him, the evening wind sighs mournfully through the trees, and the withered leaves fall with a rustling sound to the earth; and thoughtful he sits, though not in sorrow, as he sees around him the emblems of the autumn, and the twilight of his own years.

The old man sits in the twilight, and sees the stars gemming the mantle of night, and hears the music of the evening wind; but in his heart there is a brighter light than the light of stars, and a holier, grander music is in his ears than the music of the wind; for he is drawing near to the portals of the better life, and rays of its glory stream across his pathway, and the music which steals upon his ear is the voices of the loved ones, who have long been dwellers in the land of light, and who now throng its gateway to welcome him to his home.

As the old man, in the autumn evening of his life, sits beneath the autumn starlight, his memory has gone far away into the early spring, the spring of nature and of life; he is a child again in the green meadow, weaving garlands of clover and starry snow-drops to deck the brow of the little maiden by his side, herself as fair, as frail as they; he sees the blush of spring deepen into the glow of summer, the gorgeous summer with its golden sun, its ripened fruits and waving grain—the summer, too, of manly hopes and joys, of a home where his chosen flower, in all her ripened beauty, sheds the sweet perfume of her presence, giving to his life a beauty and a glory like the golden summer of the year. He sees his children at their play, he hears their happy voices and the music of those loved tones floats onward and mingles with the harmony which comes to him from the spirit-land.

The old man has nobly borne his part in the great battle of life; he has worn the laurel crown; he has lived a life of worship, for he has labored to bless his brother man, and "labor is worship." Perchance he has opened to his brother new paths through the fields of science, or with gentle hand and words of love has led him through the gloomy wilderness of doubt into the sunlight of a Father's presence. His life has been rich in love, and beauty, and use; full of flowers and fruits, and waving grain; and now the autumn has come, the fruits have fallen, and the flowers have faded, but to bloom again in the never-failing spring, and the grain is bending with its golden burden, ready for the harvest. Calmly he sits in the autumn eve, with the light of a well-spent life gilding his evening sky, with his heart full of joyful hopes, fed by the music which is borne on spirit voices from the land he has almost reached. His day has been calm, and clear, and bright, but the shadows of evening are gathering around him, and ere long the curtain of night will fall, and he will lie down to a sleep which is not sleep, but a wakening into life.

The old man does not die. The spirit, which makes him lovely and good, will yet live, lovelier and better even than now; and brightly will he live, too, in the human hearts of the world he leaves behind. His life will blossom and bear fruit in many lives, its ending who can tell! The seeds of thought his hand has planted will spring up and yield a rich reward; the perfume of human sympathy, the word of kindness fitly spoken, will fill with love and harmony the lives of many in the coming time.

No! The old man will not die, for his life has just begun; he will close his eyes upon the bright sun and the green earth, and open them to behold a brighter sun and a fairer world, where no night shall come; and behind him, stretching into the dim future, further than thought can reach, the life of his example, of his teachings and his love, will be green and fruitful forever.

A beauty not of earth is around the old man, sitting in the autumn twilight, fast fading into night; and we are filled with joy and thankfulness for this picture of what life may be; and we pray that we too may sit, calmly and beautifully, as he, looking forward into the better land and waiting to enter in, when we too have numbered our "three score and ten."

TWO ANTIQUE GEMS.

The following exquisitely beautiful lines were repeated to us a few evenings since by a friend, and pleased our fancy so well that our memory refused to give them up. Of their authorship we know nothing, but, we believe, they originally appeared in the "Louisville Journal," the editor of which wears the "*Nine*" so successfully. Whatever may be their origin, they furnish unmistakeable evidence that the author was inspired with the genuine spirit of poetry, and remind us of the annexed beautiful lines, written by one of the English poets, whose name, at this moment, we cannot recall with certainty:—

The twilight hours, like birds, flew by,
As noiseless and as free;
Ten thousand stars were in the sky,
Ten thousand on the sea.

For ev'ry wave, with dimpled face,
That leaped into the air,
Had caught a star in its embrace,
And held it, trembling, there.

The other lines were written to a Lady, as an apology for having stayed too late. They have no claim to novelty, but are unsurpassed, as we think, in point of brilliancy of thought and gracefulness of expression:

Too late I stayed, forgive the crime,
Unheeded flew the hours;
For noiseless falls the foot of Time,
That only treads on flowers.

For who, with strict account, remarks
The ebbing of his glass,
When all its sands are diamond sparks
That dazzle as they pass.

Or who to sober measurement,
The fleeting moments brings,
When Birds of Paradise have lent,
The plumage of their wings.

Professional Anecdote.—In a neighboring city a young member of the Bar thought he would adopt a motto for himself; and, after much reflection, wrote in large letters and pasted up against the wall the following: "Suum cuique," which may be translated, "Let every one have his own." A country client coming in expressed himself much gratified with the maxims, but added, "You don't spell it right." "Indeed; then how ought it to be spelt?" The visitor replied, "Sue 'em quick."

Betting on Cotton.—The new York Evening Post says that many thousand dollars have been staked in that city, in bets on the amount of the cotton crop. Most of them are that the crop will reach 3,500,000 bales. It mentions one bet of $500 between an operator from Mobile and a broker in Wall street, and says that the dealers in that city are generally disposed to bet on three millions and a half. There are also numerous bets as to prices—those who risk their money on an amount over 3,500,000 being also willing generally to bet on a decline in prices. Many parties were buying speculatively for an advance.

Good Shoe Leather.—Mathem Lansing used to say: "If you wish to have a shoe made of durable material, you should make the upper leather of the mouth of an old toper, for that never lets in water."

FROM CALIFORNIA, &c.—The steamer Illinois has arrived at New York with 900 passengers and $2,000,000 in gold.

The news from California is unimportant. The yield of the mines had been encouraging.

In the Panama riot three natives were killed, and about a dozen wounded. Colonel Totten accuses the Governor of permitting the indiscriminate murder and pillage, and threatens to hold him responsible for the baggage and mails destroyed.

There is not much additional intelligence from Nicaragua. The despatches intercepted by Walker's forces contained an offer of Lord Clarendon to furnish assistance to the Costa Ricans. The documents have been sent to Washington.

Walker's position is reported precarious.

The Indians in Oregon continue their hostilities. They have recently made several attacks on the Whites, captured the steamer Mary, on Columbia river, killed a large number of citizens at Cascades and destroyed the town. At last dates they were fighting with the forces at the Block House.

At Connell's prairies, Washington territory, the volunteers have had a skirmish with the Indians, killing 40 and routing the remainder.

Ex-Senator Foote has withdrawn as the American nominee for the Senate of the United States.

MONTREAL, April 30th.

Appalling Catastrophe.—The new suspension bridge over the falls of Montgomery, gave way this morning. The whole structure, with a man, woman, horse and cart, were carried over the falls, and went down the cataract a distance of 250 feet.

Sale of the Crystal Palace.—The Crystal Palace is advertised for sale, at auction, under the direction of the Receiver, Mr. White, on the 22d of May next. The Crystal Palace cost more than $900,000, and we understand that it can be purchased for the sum of $125,000, considerably less than one fourth its original cost. The sale is probably ordered in consequence of a refusal, on the part of the Common Council, to permit the building longer to remain on Reservoir Square.

N. Y. Express.

BONNETS.—We did hope that the absurd fashion of bonnets which are no bonnets was passing away; but the following extract from a late letter from Paris, (whose milliners give the law to all the world,) will show that neuralgia, tic doloreux, loss of sight, and pain in the ear, have no terrors for the sex:—

"The bonnets are smaller than ever; but the curtains are very large. White crape bonnets are entirely covered with alternate rows of black and white lace, trimmed with bouquets of roses or a spray of pink acacia. A pretty model is composed of white crape, edged with three narrow rouleaux of lilac terry velvet. On each side of the front are sprays of white Spanish lilac, united on the top by a bow of white sarsenet ribband, checked with lilac. A bow of the same ribband many be placed over the curtain, which is edged with three rouleaux to match those on the front. Small sprays of lilac and full blooded bouillonnees make a pretty finish to the inside. Flowers are used profusely as ornaments for bonnets; they are frequently put on the crown, brought almost to the edge of the front; and then turn towards the curtain. Bonnets of bouillonness of crape and crossway pieces of velvet, either of the same or different colors, placed alternately, are very pretty. The flowers or feathers used for trimming should be of both the colors employed in the bonnet. Eminent medical men attribute the great increase amongst women of neuralgia, tic doloureux, loss of sight, and great suffering in the ear to the absurd fashion of excessively small bonnets, which dress the neck instead of the head. The number of petticoats now worn, which produce a great weight around the waist, is also considered very injurious to health. Supreme *bon ton* defies the doctors."

TO PHYSICIANS.

I HAVE ON HAND A **FULL STOCK** OF

DRUGS,

Medicines and Chemicals,

Which I offer to Physicians at as low prices as they can be obtained in the State.

As to quality, I will say to my old customers that they are of the same quality which they have bought of me during the past thirteen years.

To new customers I guarantee my Drugs to be of the best quality that can be procured in the United States.

My Pharmaceutical Compounds are all made under my personal supervision.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

April 9. 94-3wi

1856.

SPRING SUPPLY.

J. N. SMITH,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

IS now receiving his Spring and Summer supply of fresh MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS, PERFUMERY, FANCY and TOILET articles, to which he invites the attention of Physicians and others. Orders from my Country friends promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed both in regard to QUALITY and PRICE.

Burning Fluid, Camphine, Potash, Soaps, Congress Water, Sperm and Adamantine Candles, Spices, Black and Green Teas, Glues, Gelatine, Lamp, Neatsfoot, Train and Salad Oils, White Lead and Paints of every description, Varnishes, Brushes, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, London Porter, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Braces, Supporters, &c.,

Constantly on hand, together with all other articles in my line for sale at the lowest prices.

JAS. N. SMITH,
North West Corner Market Square.

April 19. 97-tf

DRUGS,

Medicines, Dyes, Glass, &c.

THE Undersigned are opening for their Spring Sales a fresh assortment of all goods in their line, both domestic and foreign.

In offering their stock, they are enabled by important changes in their business to assure to Cash and prompt 6 months' Buyers BARGAINS in all descriptions of their goods,—the quality to be strictly as represented.

Physicians have an opportunity of selecting from our Stock the most RELIABLE and POPULAR Pharmaceutical and Chemical preparations at reduced prices.

Druggists, Merchants, and buyers generally will find a large supply, comprising all new and approved remedies; standard Patent Medicines, fashionable Perfumery, Toilette preparations, &c., which will be furnished of the best quality and at the very lowest prices.

Catalogues of prices furnished when desired, and an examination of our stock solicited.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 100 N. 3d St., Philadelphia.

March 10. 85-2mf

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.

40, 80, 120 and 160 Acres

BOUGHT and the best Cash prices paid by Scott & Baldwin, Wilmington, N. C. Those who may have a Warrant will do well to see S. & B. before disposing of it.

March 26, 1856. 91*6ti

Putnam's Magazine for May, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Superior Court.—The whole of last week was taken up with the trial of the State *vs.* —, though no case of general interest had been tried when we then went to press.

Peter Johnson, who was tried, convicted, and sentenced at the last term of this Court, for the murder of John Diamond, was brought to the Bar on Thursday, and after the reading of the certificate from the Supreme Court, confirming the Judgment of this Court at its last term—Judge Dick proceeded to pass sentence of death on the Prisoner. The day fixed upon for his execution is the 6th of June next.

Julius and Albert, slaves of George C. Mendenhall, Esq., were then put on trial for the murder of George, the slave of Dr. Robt. C. Lindsay. The Solicitor, Thos Ruffin, jr., Esq., for the State, and Messrs. Gilmer, Morehead, and C. P. Mendenhall for the Prisoners. Albert was acquitted, Julius was convicted of manslaughter and branded in the left hand in the presence of the Court.

John Rogers, a young man charged with the crime of Burglary plead guilty of Grand Larceny and was rewarded with 39 stripes on his bare back, with a promise of 39 more if he would appear here at the next Term of the Court.

Greensboro' Patriot.

Acquittal of Sawyer.—We learn, from the last Elizabeth City Sentinel that at the late term of Pasquotank Superior Court, Judge Manly presiding, Capt. Spencer Sawyer was put on his trial for the murder of William Charles, and acquitted. Messrs. Solicitor Smith and W. J. Martin, Esq., appeared for the State, and Hon G. E. Badger, Thomas F. Jones, R. R. Heath, and G. W. Brooks, Esq., for the accused. The Sentinel says:

"Wm. F. Martin, Esq., of this place, in a brief but eloquent manner opened for the State, and was followed by Mr. Badger, on the part of the accused. He addressed the jury in a speech of nearly five hours in length, in which an ability, ingenuity and skill were evinced, in every way commensurate with his reputation as a profound lawyer.

Mr. Solicitor Smith replied in an argument of about three hours, in which he covered the whole testimony, delivering one of the ablest speeches it was our lot ever to have heard. He more than sustained his reputation. The Jury then received His Honor's charge, which was a searching investigation of the testimony upon both sides, when they retired, and after an absence of about an hour, returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

Hon. George E. Badger.—This distinguished son of the "Old North State," and eminent Statesman, and lady, have been sojourning in this place the present week. He seems to be in excellent health, the cares of a laborious profession having left but slight traces upon his brow, he seeming but little beyond manhood's most vigorous stage. He was serenaded, on Saturday evening last, by "Mathews Brass Band," at the "Leigh House," where he is sojourning. We can but wish our country's greatest statesman success and happiness, wherever he may be.

Eliz. City Sentinel.

State Fair.—We understand that letters have been addressed, by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, to the Presidents of the several Railroads leading to this City, with a view to effecting an arrangement for the transportation of passengers visiting the Fair, at half price, and for the free transportation of stock and one specimen of agricultural implements, and other manufactured articles from the same manufacture.

The Wilmington and Weldon, and the Raleigh and Gaston Roads, we are happy to state, have, through their Board of Directors, promptly responded to the committee, and accede fully to their request.

We have no doubt that the other Roads will respond in the same liberal spirit; for we conceive the interests of our Railroads are closely identified with the success of our Fairs, and the advancement of agricultural interests throughout the State.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Death of an Aged Man.—We record to-day with painful regret the demise of Wm. Person Sr., which took place at his residence in this vicinity on Wednesday, the 16th inst. He was in his 91st year, and was remarkable for indomitable energy and untiring industry, by means of which he amassed an immense fortune.

Warrenton News.

Death on Board a Steamer.—Miss Mary Burwell, a highly accomplished young lady, only 17 years of age, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Burwell, of Hillsboro', N. C., died on board the steamer Jamestown, on Sunday morning last while on her way home. She had visited New York for the purpose of perfecting her musical education, but about 8 weeks ago she was attacked with a disease which proved to be erysipelas. After hoping for the best, the worst fears began to be realized, and accompanied by both her parents, she left New York in the expectation, which proved, alas, to be vain, of reaching home and breathing her last there.

Her remains were placed on the cars, yesterday morning, to be conveyed to their final resting place in North Carolina.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Protection of American Citizens at Panama and Aspinwall.—We are informed that Mr. Dobbin has satisfactory reason to believe that the sloop-of-war St. Mary's is now at Panama. Orders have been issued, we learn, to the officer in command of that vessel to remain in that port so long as he may deem it necessary for the protection of American citizens. A vessel of the home squadron will touch at Aspinwall also. The hope is indulged that the presence of a man-of-war at Panama will check any attempt at further outrages on our countrymen in that region, and relieve passengers from the apprehension of trouble.

Washington Union.

VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

A NEGRO Woman aged about thirty or thirty-five years, good house servant, cook, washer and ironer, honest and industrious.

A Girl aged about nine, and a boy about four years—children of the woman.

Persons in want of this species of property will do well to call on the undersigned at his Law Office on Anderson Street, when further particulars will be given. BARTHW FULLER.

April 29. 500-tf

DRS. GILBERT & KENNEDY

TREAT

CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS, &c.,

Without Surgical Operations.

OFFICE 746 BROADWAY, COR. ASTOR PLACE N. Y.

Certificates from: Ex-Gov. T. M. Tucker, Hon. T. Butler King, Judge Alex. Walker, Gen. Narcisso Lopez, Judge F. W. Huling, Col. Maunsel White, Capt. Josiah Sellers, Capt. Wm. Leathers, Thos. E. Bond, M. D., A. S. Baldwin, M. D., W. P. Allison, M. D., J. S. Peacock, M. D.

Permission to refer to: Ex-Gov. Jas. C. Jones, Hon. P. Stanton, B. F. Palmer, Inventor of "Palmer's Artificial Leg," Francis Grice, Naval Constructor, Navy Yard, Phila, Proprietors of Girard House, Phila.

April 28. 500-10t

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1856.

ADVANCE SUBSCRIPTIONS.—We are occasionally met with the objection, by subscribers to the Observer, against paying more than the advance price, that the subscriber has always been ready to pay, if called on, and therefore should not be required to pay more than the advance price. We have thought that a general reply might put this matter in a proper light.

We have never felt that we had a right to call on a subscriber for money till we had earned it. For, if we did so, he might meet us with the objection that he owes us nothing, or that he does not choose to take the paper any longer. We give to every subscriber the privilege of paying in advance if he pleases, whereby he may save a part of the subscription price, and whereby we not only have the use of the money for a year in advance, but, often, save the heavy commissions we have to pay an agent to travel around the State and collect up those little items. It is for the subscriber to avail himself of this right if he pleases; and those who do not, should not think hard of the enforcement of a rule which is presented to them in every paper.

THE HEALTH OF THE TOWN.—We are requested to call attention of the Town Authorities to the condition of Eccles's Mill Pond. Owing to changes made above, it has become filled with sand and mud, which an hour's grinding at the mill leaves bare and exposed to the sun's rays, filling the atmosphere in the neighborhood with an offensive and unhealthy effluvium. This being the case thus early in the season, serious apprehensions to the health of the neighborhood are entertained by our informant. It is said that a comparatively small amount would remove the evil. Better to expend a large amount than to sacrifice one life or the health of the neighborhood.

MURDER.—We regret to learn that Angus McDiarmid, Captain of the Steamer John H. Haughton, was thrown overboard on Saturday afternoon last, by Sam, one of the negroes belonging to the C. F. & D. River Navigation Company. The negro had absconded from the boat on its upward trip, and on returning to it as the boat was coming down, Capt. McDiarmid was in the act of tying him, when he resisted, got the rope entangled around McDiarmid's body, and pitched him in the river. The water was very deep, and the boat under rapid headway, and all efforts to save him were unavailing. The body has not been recovered.

Sam was arrested on Sunday, and is now in jail.

CREDITABLE.—We learn from the Greensborough Patriot, that Mr. Gilmer notified Gov Bragg, at the very earliest moment, of his appointments to speak in the West, and that he respectfully requested Gov. Bragg to go with him, and pointed out to him a convenient way by which they could go together. And further, that Gov Bragg promised Mr. Gilmer to be at Greensborough on Thursday last, in the cars, to proceed to the West together—to Charlotte in the cars, to Asheville in the stage, and thence in private conveyances to the counties west of Buncombe.

This was an act of gentlemanly courtesy on the part of Mr. Gilmer which we fear the Governor and the Standard do not rightly appreciate; for the latter, (under the eye of the Governor,) has been abusing Mr. Gilmer for making his appointments without concert with the Governor, never once alluding to the generous incident stated above by the Patriot.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Spring distribution of the Literary Fund is advertised by the Board. The neighboring Counties will receive as follows:

Alamance	$1,219 92	Anson	$1,290 72
Bladen	962 88	Brunswick	714 12
Chatham	1,926 60	Columbus	636 96
Cumberland*	2,126 76	Davidson	1,694 76
Duplin	1,333 92	Forsythe	1,275 24
Montgomery	739 56	Moore	1,026 26
Randolph	1,821 12	Richmond	992 32
Robeson	1,329 60	Sampson	1,177 32
Stanly	761 76	Union	1,110 96

* Harnett with Cumberland.

CANDIDATES.—Col. Jas. L. Gaines is the Democratic candidate in Moore and Montgomery Senatorial District. A. R. Black, Dem., and Col. Richardson, Am., are candidates for the Commons in Moore. Dr. E. R. Gibson, of Cabarrus, is a candidate for the Senate in Cabarrus and Stanly.

AN AMERICAN ACHIEVEMENT.—In a speech in the Senate a few days ago, Mr. Bell of Tenn. mentioned the fact that a British scientific society had declared that Lieut. Maury's researches and discoveries in the way of shortening voyages at sea had proved to be worth ten millions of dollars annually to the British commercial marine. Mr. Bell dwelt upon this case as a striking illustration of the fallible judgment of the Retiring Board, which placed him among the "retired list," as incapable of performing his duties as Lieutenant in the Navy. A broken leg does indeed, so it is said, incapacitate him for active service at sea, but his services on land have been an honor to the Navy and to the country, to say nothing of the ten millions annually which the United States, not less than England, saves by his discoveries.

A GREAT FIRE.—A terrible conflagration occurred at Philadelphia on Wednesday night last. It commenced in Jessup & Moore's paper warehouse, on North street, and extended to Market, Sixth, and Commerce. Four blocks were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at a million of dollars. One fireman was killed, several injured, and many missing, who it is feared are buried beneath the ruins. A fireman was also dangerously stabbed in an affray.

CUBA.—We are sorry to see that Gen Quitman, of Miss., has delivered a speech in the House of Representatives, contending for "the national necessity of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba." And to promote this object, he proposes to introduce a bill "to repeal certain sections of the neutrality laws. This bill was intended to produce a radical revolution in the system that had heretofore been adopted by this country, but, as he proceeded to argue, was necessary to carry out the destinies of this great nation."

Gen. Quitman's position as the head of the Military Committee of the House, together with his "antecedents," as the phrase is, will give to this speech a great prominence abroad, and will add to the feelings of unkindness and suspicion with which our country is getting to be so generally regarded in Europe. The General's connection with the attempted fillibustering expedition against Cuba, a year or two ago, which was interrupted by the enforcement of the neutrality laws and his own arrest and trial, shows that his purpose in the forthcoming bill will be to legalize fillibustering, so that armed bodies of men may be allowed to leave our shores to wage war against any power whose possessions may tempt the ambition or cupidity of adventurous cutthroats, and which may not be powerful enough to resist invasion.

The voice of every honest man in the country should be raised against the General's bill, and against every idea thus advanced by him or others in high places, that the "destinies" of this country require that any other country shall be robbed because she is weak, and we covet her possessions. Let us have no "radical revolutions" in our national policy of peace and integrity. Let us not become a nation of robbers. Let us not unite all the world in a common cause against us. But rather let us be careful, by the strong arm of our own law, to keep down the lawless propensities of our own adventurers, to assist in preserving to all nations as well as our own, their rights of property and of government. Thus shall we be truly great. Thus shall we rightly "carry out the destinies of this great nation."

THE ASPINWALL MASSACRE.—More particular accounts of the dreadful riot of Aspinwall, or Panama, show that the affray began at 6 or 7 o'clock P. M., and continued till midnight. The difficulty originated in a dispute about one dime, between an intoxicated passenger and a native, respecting payment for a piece of water-melon. The story is, that the native being exasperated by the conduct of the passenger, drew a knife, on seeing which the passenger fired at the native, and severely wounded him. This brought forward another native, who stabbed the passenger, and then the combatants increased considerably on both sides for some time.

Among the persons badly wounded were several women and children. An attempt having been made to get the passengers on board the little steamer, the natives formed a guard at the beach, and stripped men, women and children, as they approached, taking the women's rings from their fingers and ears and their pins from their cuffs and bosoms. One man who was said to have had $2000 on his person, was found murdered and robbed, a large number of the passengers were robbed, and among them were few who had not several hundred dollars; and some as much as five, six and seven thousand dollars. Most yielded to the demands of the robbers, without much resistance, and those who made attempts to escape or resist were immediately cut down.

The subject has attracted the attention of Congress, and a resolution of inquiry into the necessity of providing further protection for American passengers has been adopted.

OUR MINISTER IN TROUBLE.—Col. Wheeler figures pretty largely in the late Central American news. A long letter from him to the President of Costa Rica is published, in which the latter is very soundly lectured. It appears from the accompanying documents that a number of American citizens in the employment of the Transit Company, and not concerned in the war between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, have been killed by the Costa Ricans. The Colonel protests against this "infamous" conduct, "murdering in cold blood," &c. He assures the President that the U. S. Government will inquire into these acts of lawless violence, and if unexplained and unatoned for, will take decided measures to protect the lives of its citizens and vindicate its national honor.

THE U. STATES AND ENGLAND.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, (who has usually sources of official information,) says that the advices from England confirm the pre-existing impression, that the British government have deliberately and firmly resolved to sustain their official representatives in this country, in the matter of the enlistment, and to refuse the specified redress which Mr. Marcy demands in his letter of the 28th Dec. The reply of Lord Clarendon to Mr. Marcy's letter of the 28th December is expected by the next steamer.

THE MARYLAND WHIGS.—The State Convention of the Whigs of Maryland adopted the Kentucky Platform, (published in the last Observer,) and resolved to hold another State Convention on the 2d Thursday of July, by which time the candidates and platforms of all parties will be before the country, and the Whigs can determine on their proper course with a full view of all the circumstances.

NOMINATED.—The Locofoco State Convention of Maryland has nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. Fifteen of the Ohio delegates to Cincinnati, it is said, are for him. His chances for the nomination *appear* decidedly better, and from that very cause are, perhaps, decidedly less. It unites all the other aspirants against him.

SOMETHING NEW.—Gen. Sam Houston, who has been officially announced as a candidate for the Presidency, proposes to stump the Union. He is to speak at the Capital of every State.

THE ARGUS AND THE OLD LINE WHIGS.—The last Argus says that we misconstrued its paragraph about the Old Line Whigs, whom it had denounced as tories, traitors, &c. The idea of making an attack upon the Whig party, the Argus says, never entered its head; and it states that it only meant a few Secessionists who in 1851 threw obstacles in the way of the Whig party of which they professed to be members, and who are now, it says, endeavoring to operate against the American party under the name of Old Line Whigs. Such is the substance of the Argus's plea, and while we do not yet know to whom it really alluded, (for we know of no such persons,) we are quite content to let it explain, that it neither meant the Whig party nor the Observer.

But the Argus is not content with such an explanation. It says that "the Observer is surely losing its wits, as it has evidently lost its good temper," (in giving to the Argus's paragraph the construction which we placed on it.) If so, we have a very large company of witless and ill-tempered associates. There was, as the editor of the Argus is doubtless well aware, a general outburst of astonishment and indignation among men of all parties in town—his own among the rest—who, to a man, so far as we have heard or believe, placed precisely the same construction on it—the only construction it will bear—that we did. And gentlemen of his own party have denounced him for it in harsher terms than we employed, and assigned a cause for its appearance such as we will not repeat. The article was the subject of very general remark and condemnation as soon as it was issued, 48 hours before the Observer noticed it, and we did not hear of any one's taking a different view of it until the day after the Observer's notice of it, when we heard a rumor that the Editor himself had disavowed the construction which we and the public had put on it.

Moreover, we had learned that an old line Whig asked the Editor, a few hours after his paper was out, what he meant, and got no definite answer.

We submit, upon the whole, that if there be any loss of wits and of temper, it is on the part of the Argus, and not the Observer. The Argus itself admits that its paragraph was "hastily penned," and "was not made as full and explicit as, perhaps, it ought to have been." Perhaps this occurrence may teach the Argus the propriety of hereafter either saying what it means, or of meaning what it says.

But the Argus adds,—

"Many have doubtless been prejudiced in their minds by the misconstruction put upon our poor mangled paragraph in Monday's Observer, who will never see these explanatory remarks. Still, we trust they will be sufficient to expel the delusion under which, it seems, numbers have labored for a week—as well as to vindicate the Editor of the Argus against the absurdity of committing treason against a dead party."

"Mangled paragraph in Monday's Observer"! We deny the correctness of the remark. The paragraph was copied precisely as it originally appeared in the Argus. We would as much scorn to mangle the Argus's paragraph, when we profess to quote it entire, as we would to withhold the full substance of his rather lengthy explanation, which also we would publish entire if it were of reasonable length, though the Argus has not always entitled itself to such courtesy from us by similar courtesy on its own part towards us.

We deny, too, that the Whig party is dead. The Argus shuts its eyes to numerous evidences of the contrary.

And now, having given the Argus the benefit of its explanation, we must notice a few matters personal to ourselves. The Argus says,—

"The Editor of the Argus it is true, was a Whig—and an "Old-line Whig," at that, he respectfully submits. The Argus was "a Whig paper and nothing else," and humble as its pretensions were we do not recollect that any complaint was ever made by the party with which it co-operated of the manner in which it performed its labors. We are sure that no considerable portion of the party ever charged it with aiding in the defeat of General Scott by its editorials written after he had been nominated by a Whig National Convention regularly organized. We do not believe that a single paragraph extracted from its columns was ever paraded, from week to week, under the editorial head of any opposition print in the State, during the whole campaign of 1852: nor do we recollect ever having seen a Democratic orator pull it out of his budget and read one of its editorials to show what "a Whig paper" thought of the nominee of the Whig party for the Presidency of the United States. To the Whig party we adhered through all its vicissitudes to the end of its life—and no one bore the buffetings of its evil fortunes more cheerfully than we did, until its dissolution was proclaimed and the sad tidings had gone forth that it was *disorganized, denationalized, and could never again meet in National Convention!* And the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER itself—that very *quotidian ipse*—was the first *Whig paper* in the United States, so far as we are aware, that made the mournful proclamation."

We suppose that the Argus means by the above *insinuation*, that a considerable portion of the Whig party did charge *us* with aiding in the defeat of Gen. Scott by *our* editorials "written after he had been nominated by a Whig National Convention." Now this is the first we ever heard of such a charge—(no, not charge, but *insinuation*, which perhaps the next Argus will disavow.) We can only say, that whether originated by "a considerable portion of the Whig party," or by that considerable portion of the Whig party constituted by the Editor of the Argus himself (which we think most likely)—the charge, or insinuation is utterly destitute of truth. We never wrote an article after the nomination of Gen. Scott which any body could make use of against him. *Before* his nomination we were in favor of Fillmore, as the editor of the Argus was, and he, even more than we, opposed the nomination of Gen. Scott. We could quote his language, which was far stronger than ours, if it were worth while. We stand, therefore, upon the same footing in that regard, except that the Argus now makes an unfounded insinuation against us. But there is one particular in which we have the advantage of the Argus Editor. He pretends to think that we damaged Gen. Scott's election, whilst he promoted it. Let us see how this is. In our Electoral District, there was a clear *increased* vote for Scott over the preceding August election for Kerr, of 129 votes. In the Electoral District in which the Editor of the Argus resided, and for which he was the Elector, and stumped the District, there was a *decrease* in the *Whig* vote of 559. And if, instead of 559 Whigs refusing to vote for Scott in the Editor's District, he had been able to induce 129 more to vote for him than voted for Kerr three months before, Scott would have carried the State by 2 votes, instead of losing it by 686. We rather think, therefore, that the Editor of the Argus must have had sins enough of his own to answer for, without troubling himself about ours. If none of his editorials were paraded under the head of any opposition paper during the campaign of 1852, it was not because he had not written stronger ones against Scott than we, but probably because there was no opposition paper published in his District, and that out of his District his editorials were not regarded as worthy of such prominence.

The Argus also falsifies the record when it attributes to us any admission that the Whig party was *"dead, disorganized and disbanded"*—in short, a *non-entity*." We never said any thing of the kind. We did say that the Whig party could not again meet in *National* Convention, because of the unsoundness of the Northern Whigs. But since that time these unsound Northern Whigs have gone over, some to the Americans and some to the Black Republicans, and left the remains of the Whig party there pure and National—such men as, if we are not grossly deceived, a patriot from any part of the land may affiliate with without dishonor or reproach.

But the most unjustifiable misrepresentation—it scarcely deserves so mild a term—made by the Argus, is in the following words:—

"If we had come out openly, for a *dissolution of the Union*, as our neighbor did in its editorial columns, last summer, we cannot say how our conduct ought to have been characterized."

We never came out for a dissolution of the Union. Whatever we have said on that subject has been of devotion to the Union, but apprehension and belief that fanaticism at the North would compel a dissolution. The very article to which the Argus refers distinctly stated, in so many words, that we had been "elected-ly attached to the Union," and that "we looked with horror upon the prospect of a separation." The purpose with which we wrote was manifest, viz: to do what we could to "perpetuate the Union." The Argus commented at the time upon the article, doing us injustice, it is true, but no such injustice as to charge that we had "come out for a dissolution of the Union." That is an after-thought, made up for the present occasion, when the memory of what we really did say may be faint upon the public mind. We replied to its comment then, but our reply found no place in the Argus. We were left to suffer the disadvantage of the Argus's misrepresentation, then. Will the Argus pursue the same unjust and unfair course now, as to its more gross misrepresentation? We shall see.

The Editor of the Argus himself, in his oration in this town on the 4th of July last, and again in his paper of the 15th March last, took substantially the same ground that we did last Summer, in regard to the Union.

There are other matters in the Argus which would invite reply if we were disposed for controversy, as we are not. We only noticed the matter at all as an utterly unfounded charge against the old line Whigs without exception, which the Editor of the Argus did not choose to disavow, as he now does, when called upon by an old line Whig previous to our notice of it. If he had done so, there would have been no remark.

The following funny paragraph is from the last Argus. Considering the course of the Editor of the Argus himself, it is rich:—

"The *Sunny South*, published at Aberdeen, Miss., speaks of Mr. Thomas L. Clingman as an "Old-line Whig," who has come out against the American party. Mr. Clingman is a *new-line Locofoco*—and not a very new one either—for when the fortunes of the Whig party began to wane, he quit its ranks, turned his back upon its banner when the tide of battle was beating against it, and marched over to the enemy. Such a man an "Old-line Whig," indeed! Who ever knew an "Old-line Whig" to desert his colors in the hour of battle!"

The Argus says that the Raleigh Standard "followed in the wake of the Observer," in publishing the paragraph on the "old line Whigs." This is a mistake. The Standard evidently had not seen the Observer's comments on that paragraph, when it copied it in its paper of last Wednesday's *date*, but issued in reality before the Observer reached Raleigh. Yet it put upon it the same construction that we and every body here did. Saturday's Standard, (which arrived here after the Argus was issued,) does copy from the Observer; but the Argus cannot have alluded to that.

CONGRESS.—Mr. Biggs's speech came off on Wednesday last. The Intelligencer says, he "entered into an elaborate defence of the President, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Board, claiming for himself the advantage of having had no previous record in regard to the measure, not having been a member of the Senate when the bill was passed, and therefore he could consider the subject impartially after listening to the argument of both sides. He thought the country had long demanded naval reform, and would sustain the officers of the Government whose duty it had been to carry out the work. After Mr. Biggs, Mr. Adams, of Mississippi, spoke with great earnestness and force against the whole proceedings. Without entering into individual cases to any extent, he referred to the fact that the accusations against officers were made in secret, and that this was violative of the principles and genius of our institutions, and therefore the most serious blow that could be given them. He would vote for an absolute repeal of the act of the last session as the best method of doing justice to the officers whose reputations and usefulness had been so ruthlessly stricken down; and if that could not be obtained, he would favor any measure which had in view the object of giving a fair hearing to the victims."

On the next day, Mr. Toombs spoke against the action of the Navy Board.

Mr. Weller submitted a resolution calling on the President for any correspondence not heretofore communicated, with our Minister at Nicaragua, in regard to the recognition of the new Nicaraguan government. Mr. Weller said he entirely disagreed with the policy of the administration. He did not desire annexation with Central America, but he wanted to see a stable government there, and thought that emigration to that country ought to be encouraged. He said no man had been so shamefully misrepresented as Gen. Walker. Gen. W. was not a freebooter, but a man of pure purposes.

A letter was read from Gen. Walker to a Senator upon the interference of Great Britain in the war between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Mr. Seward opposed the resolution. Mr. Douglas avowed himself a sympathiser with the present government of Nicaragua. He spoke also of the gravity and importance of the rumored interference of England in Central America, concerning American interests. Mr. Butler argued against any action until full information was received. The resolution was withdrawn.

Massachusetts Politics.—The Whigs of our Legislature, and many of the prominent Whigs of the State held a meeting at the State House this evening. They adopted a resolution affirming their adherence to the principles of the Whig party, and declaring they would enlist in the ranks of no party which "did not bear the flag and keep step to the music of the Union." A Whig State Central Committee was appointed.

BLACK REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION.—This party held a very large meeting in the city of New York on Tuesday night last. The call for the meeting was published in the papers of that day with two or three thousand signatures appended to it. It had the strange heading, for such a meeting, "Union for the sake of the Union."

The Hon. B. F. Butler, Mr. Van Buren's old friend and Attorney General, presided at the meeting, with a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. (Among the Vice Presidents was Stetson of the Astor House.)

A number of speeches were delivered, and resolutions adopted against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the course of the Federal Executive, and declaring hostility to the extension of slavery to be the creed of the party in the ensuing Presidential election, &c., &c.

The signatures to the call of the meeting are worth examination by our merchants who trade in New York. As we find the names of some with whom we have dealt (and mean to deal no more,) so our neighbors of the dry goods and grocery business may be likewise enlightened as to the fact that they have been unwittingly contributing to the prosperity of men who are engaged in a senseless war upon our rights and property.

Mr. Fillmore Accepts.—We are authorized to state that a letter has been received from Mr. Fillmore by a gentleman in this city, in which he states that he had not received the official announcement of his nomination, but declared himself at the service of his friends. His formal acceptance of the nomination may therefore be expected in the course of a few days.

Wash. Organ.

The Rome correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says that Mr. Fillmore will neither accept nor reject the nomination until after the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention. He adds that if Mr. Fillmore accepts he "will not commit himself by any pledge or declaration, but will stand solely on his personal merits."

Ogden Hoffman, an eminent citizen and lawyer of New York, and formerly distinguished as a member of Congress, died on Thursday last.

U. S. TREASURY.—The amount in the Treasury on the 1st inst., was $24,885,973 91.

WALKER'S ARMY.—A letter received in New York gives a gloomy account of Walker's prospects, as follows:

SEAT OF WAR, Friday, April 18, 1856.

Walker has met with three defeats in as many weeks, and in these defeats he has lost his future chances of success. His forces are reduced, his sources of supply cut off, and the best portion of his territory is in the hands of his mortal enemies.

NEW POST OFFICE.—Mill Grove, Harnett county, John McNeill, Post Master.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Sunday morning last, by J. P. McLean, Esq., Mr. EDMUND MAZINGS to Miss ELIZABETH JERALD, all of this county.

In Randolph county, 22d of April, by R. M. Walker, Esq., Mr. BENJAMIN RUSH to Miss BETTIE WINSLOW. Also, on the 24th April by John A. Craven, Esq., BENJAMIN F. RUSH to Miss LETTIE J. DAVIS.

At Asheborough, at the residence of Jonathan Worth, Esq. on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., Mr. CHARLES M. CREASON to Miss JANE BALDWIN, all of Asheborough.

In Wilmington, on the 29th ult., at the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. M. B. Grier, Mr. W. H. TOON, of Columbus county, to Miss SARAH E., daughter of Miles Costin, Esq., of Wilmington.

In Wilmington, on the 30th ult., by Rev. T. P. Ricaud, Mr. WATSON HALL to Miss SARAH BUTLER.

DIED,

At Troy, Montgomery county, on the 11th ult., of typhoid fever, Mr. W. C. HICKS.

In Monroeville, Ala., 7th April, of Dropsy of the Chest, NEILL BEARD, Esq., formerly of Fayettteville, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 5.

BACON—	12 a 12½	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a	Cuba	37½ a 42
CANDLES—E. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans	48 a 50
Adamantine	50 a 55	NAVLS—	5¼ a 5½
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1 10
COFFEE—Rio	13½ a 14	Tanners'	75 a 1 00
Laguira	15 a 00	SALT—	
St. Domingo	60 a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 50 a 1 60
COTTON—		Alum, ba.	0 00 a 0 00
Fair to Good	10¾ a	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.	9¾ a 10	Flaxseed	1 25 a
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, prlb.	12½ a 15
Gunny	18 a 20	SHOT—	
Dundee	18 a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0 00
Burlaps	00 a 00	Buck "	2 25 a 0 00
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10	17 a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	58 a 60
Bro. Sheetings	7¾ a 8	N. C. Whiskey	37½ a 40
Osnaburgs	9¾ a 10	Northern "	50 a 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jamaica "	2 00 a 2 50
Family	7 00 a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6 00
Superfine	6 50 a 0 00	American Gin	75 a 80
Fine	6 00 a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched	5 50 a 0 00	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf	13 a
Corn	75 a 00	Crushed	12 a 12½
Wheat	1 00 a 0 00	St. Croix	11 a 12
Oats	45 a 50	Porto Rico	11 a 12
Peas	65 a 70	New Orleans	11 a
Rye	90 a 1 00	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry	12 a 12½	TOBACCO—	
Green	4 a 5	Leaf	00 a 00
IRON—		Manufactured	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar	a 6	WHITE LEAD-	$23 a $23
Ditto, wide	a 7	WINDOW GLASS—	
English	0 a 5	8 x 10	$2¼ a $2½
LARD—	0 a 12	10 x 12	$2¾ a 00
LEAD—	8½ a 00	WOOL—	15 a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Receipts fair.

Cotton—We reduce our quotations ¼ on all grades.

Flour—Receipts fair, prices ranging about quotations.

Corn—Very little change.

Turpentine—New virgin 2 40, old virgin 1 90, yellow dip 1 90, scrape 90.

Spirits Turpentine 30.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine, virgin 3 00, yellow dip 2 40, hard 1 40. None in market on Saturday. Spirits 35 to 35½. Tar 1 25. Good middling cotton 11. Hay 1 30. Spirit bbls. 1 60 to 1 62½.

At New York, cotton has fallen about ¼. Middling uplands 11. Southern Flour active at 6 25 to 8 50. Corn 56 to 65. Spirits Turpentine 39 to 40. Rosin 1 65 to 1 70.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 30.—Brig Reuben Carver from Philadelphia; Schrs Henry Nutt from Cheraw; W H Howard fm Little River; Br. Barque Ringdove from Ship Harbor.

May 2.—Schr. Araminta fm Charleston, Pee Dee fm N York, J Frederick fm Belfast.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. May 1 and 4, Strs Rowan and Fanny with goods for R Gray, N C & M Jarrell, P P Johnson, H B Elliott, C W McKay, A A McKethan, Worth & Utley, S W Tillinghast & Co, G McNeill, H & E J Lilly, Womack & Co, J H Bitting, M M Troy, S M Thomas, T C Pfohl, J L Bryan, J H Pritchett.

Lutterloh's Line. May 3, Str Magnolia with Passengers, and goods for sundry Merchants.

Banks' Line. May 3, Str J R Grist with goods for H Parks & Co, J M Johnson & Rich, A C Murrow & Co, S J Hinsdale, A A McKethan, Foust & Bro, J H Foust, J M Nelson & Co, Lehman & Butner, S C & L Fox, J H Walderman, J M Worth & Son, C R Jones, S T Wawley & Son, Miss C Stauber, Miss M Peterson, Martin, Bitting & Co, E & L Russell, W A Lash, P P Johnson.

McLaurin's Line, May 3, Str Southerner, with goods for sundry persons.

NOTICE.

AT the Fayetteville Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday of Superior Court, May 13th and 14th, a FAIR will be held by the Ladies of the Presbyterian Church at this place, commencing at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 2, 1856. 1-tF

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. BENBOW would respectfully inform his friends and this community that he intends to leave here on the First of July, as usual, to be absent until the first of October.

Persons desiring his professional services will please not delay their calls until the last moment.

P. S.—As I am very much in need of money, those who still owe me will please call and settle, and thus oblige D. W. C. B.

May 5, 1856. 1-6wi

SECOND SPRING STOCK.

WE Have received in part, and during the week shall have in Store, the balance of our *SECOND STOCK* of

SPRING GOODS.

Embracing a

LARGE STOCK of DESIRABLE GOODS,

selected personally with much care.

Our old customers and others, are invited to give us a call or send in their orders which we will guarantee to fill to their satisfaction.

H. & E. J. LILLY

May 5, 1856. 1*4t

Asheboro' Bulletin 4 times.

BANK OF WADESBOROUGH,

MAY 1st, 1856.

THE Directors of this Bank have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 6th instant.

1-2t H. B. HAMMOND, Cashier.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

AT Lowest Cash Market price.

Columbian Guano, containing large proportions of neutral PHOSPHATE OF LIME and free PHOSPHORIC ACID, in bags of 160 lbs. each.

Super-Phosphate of Lime in bags of 160 lbs. each, or in barrels as preferred.

ALLEN'S Celebrated

REAPING and MOWING MACHINES

that cannot clog.

Every description of *Plows* and *Agricultural* and *Horticultural IMPLEMENTS*.

A full assortment of the choicest *FIELD* and *GARDEN SEEDS*.

R. L. ALLEN,

189 and 191 Water Street, New York.

May 1, 1856. 1-*6tpd

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

THE Annual Meeting of this Co., will be held on THURSDAY the 23d May next.

April 29, 1856. GEO. McNEILL, President. 1-tm

LOST.

BETWEEN Fayetteville and the eighth mile post on the Western Plank Road, a Pocket Book, containing about 35 or 40 dollars and 2 receipts made by Rob't Mitchell to Rob't Stuart for storage of Liquor. The finder will be satisfactorily rewarded by leaving it at the Observer Office.

DAVID STUART.

May 3, 1856. 1-2tpd

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of

POWERS & TROY,

and will continue the

GROCERY & PROVISION BUSINESS

at the Store heretofore occupied by J. W. Powers & Co.

They solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the old firm.

J. W. POWERS.
W. C. TROY.

May 1, 1856. 500-1m

CHINA.

GOLD Band and White Tea Ware. White Fruit Baskets, Candlesticks, Egg Cups, &c., just received at the Crockery Store.

GLASS WARE in variety as usual.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

April 29. 500-2w

CANE LOST.

ABOUT the 10th of February last, the advertiser left in some office or store in Fayetteville, a Walking Cane made of Yellow Paw, varnished, with ivory head, representing a deer and tree. It is valued as a gift from a friend, and the owner will be grateful for its return to the Observer office.

April 29. 500-

CASTORS.

AN assortment of beautiful Silver plated and Britania Castors, cheaper than ever offered here before, for sale by W. N. TILLINGHAST,

Dealer in Crockery, Glass, &c.

April 29. 500-2w

WILLIAM A. ROGERS announces himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson county.

Lumberton, April 26, 1856. 500-tlA

FORWARDING BUSINESS.

JOSEPH MALLETT,

RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND STEAMBOAT AGENT.

No. 23 FRONT STREET,

New Orleans.

May 1, 1856. 500-2t

NOTICE.

SOME time in April last, Francis W. Edwards and myself endorsed a note for three hundred Dollars, made by Joel Fore, and payable at either of the Banks in Fayetteville. The said note was not discounted at Bank, and if it is in the hands of any person I would be glad to be informed of it. Address, Johnsonville, N. C. ALEX'D G. McBRYDE.

May 2, 1856. 1-*3tpd

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., May 3, 1856:

Jno Arnold, Ag't Adams & Co's Express, Joseph Andrews

D W Brock, Thos A Blount, Ezra Bulluck.

Jas Camorn, Daniel James Colvin, Dr. W G Curtis, David Cade, Wm Cole, Rev L Culbreth.

Thos Davis, W Dunn, Oct Diffenderfer, Chas Deutshman.

Wm Gardin, Angus Graham, Mrs Mary Gilchrist, Mary Gregory.

C M Hall, Betsy Harras, Odom Hooker, L B Huggins, Dr Wm H Harris, Joel H Haithcock.

Eady James, Jackson Johnson, M J Johnson, E J Johnson.

G W Kellogg.

Richard Lawson, Robert Love 2.

John Monroe, Neal Morison, L B Methune, A W Marshall, John Monsh.

Miss M E McDuffie, Hector McNeill, Colon R C McKenzie.

G Somerville Norris.

Francis Proctor, Jesse Page.

Charles F Raymond, Wm Rasbury, Martin Ray.

W B Smith 2, W & A Sentawo, th 2. James Steed.

Miss Eliza Smith, (care of James Smith.)

Robert Thompson, Jas K Terlinton, G W Thornbury

D B Williams, Ephraim Whitehead, Thos Wiggins.

N. B Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

NEW

Spring & Summer Goods.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.,

HAS received in part, and is this day receiving, a large and well selected Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Consisting in part as follows:—

Plaid and Chena Striped Silks; plain Black Do; Black Striped Plaid and Figured Do; Colored and Black Challies; Berages, Tissues and Berage DeLain; Berage Tissues; and Organdie Robes; Printed Jaconet and Organdie Muslins; Gingham Lawns; French, English and American Prints; White and Printed Brilliants; together with a handsome assortment of Plain and Embroidered Mantillas; White, Black and Colored Crape Shawls, Embroideries of all kinds, some hand some sets Collars and Sleeves to match; Honiton and Maltese Lace, Collars and Sleeves; Thread, Lisle, Linen and Cotton Edging; Jaconet and Swiss Muslin, Edging, Inserting and Flouncing.

—ALSO,—

A large assortment Silk, Panama, Leghorn and Soft Hats, for Men and Boys; Ladies', Misses', and Children's Bonnets and Flats; and a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Summer Goods for Men and Boys' wear, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.

With many articles not enumerated, making my stock a very desirable one; and I would invite my old customers, friends, and the public generally, to give me an early call.

A. JOHNSON, Jr.

April 4, 1856. 93-tf

NEW GOODS.

MOORE & BROTHER

ARE receiving a Large and Handsome Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Consisting of almost every thing kept in the Dry Goods line, viz:

Plain, Plaid, Figd Black and Col'd Silks; Berages of every quality and price; Tissues, Organdies, Lawns, Challies, Muslin Delains, and all the latest styles of Robes; Ginghams; Jaconet, Mull and Swiss Muslins; a fine selection of Embroidery; Kid, Pic Nic and Silk Gloves; a large lot of Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Plain, Plaid and Embroidered Crape Shawls; Talmas; Silk and Lace Mantles; Bonnet Silks and Ribbons; Parasols; Bonnets, Flats and Hats for Misses; a large lot of Hosiery; Coloured and Black Gaiters, Walking Shoes, Children's Shoes and Gaiters, &c.

ALSO,

A large stock of **READY-MADE CLOTHING** for Gentlemen and Youths; Hats, Boots, Gaiters and Shoes. And in fact, every article usually kept in the DRY GOODS LINE, which we invite the public to examine.

April 3. 92-tf

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS.

THE Subscriber has taken the stand on the North West corner of Market Square, a joining the Store of Mr James Kyle, where he has received in part, and is now receiving, an entirely new Stock of Goods, embracing nearly every variety of styles usually called for in the Dry Goods trade—among which are

Handsome Ombre Strip'd Glace Silks,
Paris, Chena Strip't do do
Solid Plaids and Strip'd do do
Gro d'Rhine; Handsome Silk Robes, all colors, some very fine: Printed Berages, all colors:
do Grenadines,
do Organdies,
do do Robes.

A Large and Handsome Lot of Embroideries, Collars and Under Sleeves, &c., Plain and Emb'd L. C. Handk'fs; Kid Gloves; Bonnets; Ribbons; Hooped Skirts; Emb'd Skirting; &c.; Ready-Made Clothing; Boots; Gaiters; &c., &c.

With many other articles not enumerated.

PETER CROW.

March 29, 1856. 92-tf

Spring Goods for 1856.

B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW OPENING, a large and well selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Among which may be found for the Ladies,

Black and colored Silks; Silk Tissues and Berages; Challies and Batiste; Brilliantes; Printed Lawns; Jaconets and Organdies; Jaconet, Swiss, and Plaid Muslins; Embroidered Swiss Muslin; Edgings and Insertions; Collars and Undersleeves; Embroidered Flirts, Corded, Cactus, Grass, and Whalebone Skirts; Crape, Silk, and Straw Bonnets; and a large and handsome assortment of French, English, and American Prints; Gloves; Hose, &c.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN.

Cloths, Fancy and Black Cassimeres; Vesting; White, Brown and Buff, Linen Drills; Irish Linen; Drab D'Ete; Farmer's Satin; Farmer's Drill; Moleskin, Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; and a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes; Umbrellas and Parasols, Bleached and Brown Shirting and Sheeting, and every variety in the Yankee Notion line, which will be sold at a small advance for CASH, or on time to punctual customers, either at Wholesale or Retail.

B. F. PEARCE,
Late Pearce & Ferguson.

Hay St., Fayetteville, March 19, 1856. 88-tf

COUNCIL, RAY & CO.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE,

ARE now receiving their FALL STOCK of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

In which may be found FOR THE LADIES:

Plain col'd, Plaid, White and Black DeLAINES; CASHMERES and MERINOS; Plain and Fig'd Fancy and Black SILKS; Cloth MANTLES and CLOAKS; Cloak CLOTH; SKIRTS and SKIRTING; Merino VESTS; BONNETS; EMBROIDERIES, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN:

Hats; Boots and Shoes; Vestings; Cassimeres; White, Black and Fancy Stocks and Cravats; Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

—ALSO—

Linseys, Kerseys and Plains, Blankets, Brogans, Table Cloths and Covers, Allendale Sheetings, Children's Kid Gloves, Wool Socks and Comforts, Youths' and Boy's Clothing, English and Italian Crapes, Dimity, Embroidery Silks and Braids.

A good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS; GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

Sept. 20. 87-tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

These goods were bought late in the season, and consequently at reduced prices. My stock of **BOOTS** and **SHOES** is complete, embracing many kinds of extra sizes; Blankets, Kerseys, &c.; Hats, fine and common.

THOS. J. JOHNSON,
Old Stand, near the Cape Fear Bank and Market place.

Nov. 12. 52-tf

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE

CHEAP,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Together with a general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC **WINES and LIQUORS,**

Which I am anxious to sell or exchange for Produce of any kind usually sold in this Market.

W. H. CARVER,
Hay Street, near the Market.

Nov. 7. 51-tf

BEAUTY! ELEGANCE! ECONOMY!

COMBINED in my well assorted Stock of No. One

Ready-Made Clothing

For Gentlemen, Youths and Boys.

Furnishing Goods,

Such as Dress Shirts of French Fancy Linen and fine plain Irish Linens, &c.

FANCY GOODS:

STRAW HATS; WIDE-AWAKES;

BOOTS,

GENTLEMENS' GAITERS of every description, PATENT LEATHER OXFORD TIES;

Sole Leather Travelling **TRUNKS;** Trunks for Ladies with secret Drawers and Bonnet Boxes attached;

Valises; Carpet Bags; Umbrellas;
WALKING CANES;
SEGARS;

LOOKING GLASSES, Large and Small;

and last but not least" a few more of "THE VESTS" left, with countless invisible profiles of different Phisiognomies.

Making in all the Largest, Cheapest and Handsomest Assortment of Goods in this branch of business ever exhibited in this Market.

I would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to me, and I have no hesitation in saying that the result will be a satisfactory one to my customers.

GEORGE BRANDT,
South side Hay Street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 10, 1856. 94-2m

2,800 *ACRES*

Of Valuable Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove South, offers for Sale, his VALUABLE PLANTATION containing 2,800 Acres, lying in the fork of Cape Fear and Lower Little Rivers; and formerly owned by Rev. David S. Williams.

550 Acres of said tract of land are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; and is believed to be surpassed by none in this portion of the State, either for the production of Cotton or Grain.

A large part of the uncleared Land is heavily timbered with Red and White Oak, convenient to Cape Fear River; and affords excellent winter and summer range for hogs or cattle.

There are on the place two very desirable residences, with fine dwellings and all necessary out-houses, in good condition; and the location is as healthy and the water as fine as the country affords; and that not, least one of the most pleasant and desirable neighborhoods any where to be found.

The subscriber is aware that but little credit is due to newspaper puffs generally, but he will guarantee to sell the above named lands, cheaper than such quality can be bought in this section of country.

Terms will be made easy to accommodate purchasers, and propositions to divide will be considered.

A. S. McKAY.

Averasboro', N. C., April 2. 93-tf

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire interest of Jacob Sennef, in the Manufacturing of

Steel and Cane Reeds, Cotton and Worsted Heddles, and Manufacturers Finding Business,

Will continue at the Old Stand, No. 72, North 3d Street, one door below Cherry, Philadelphia.

JOHN H. STOCKTON,
JOHN M. MITCHELL, } J. H. STOCKTON & CO.

☞ Mendenhall's Loom Findings made to order.

March 1, 1856. 88-3mpd

HERRING'S

Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

THE great interest manifested by the public to procure more perfect security from Fire for valuable papers, such as BONDS, MORTGAGES, DEEDS, NOTES, and BOOKS OF ACCOUNT, than the ordinary SAFES heretofore in use had afforded, induced the Subscribers to devote a large portion of time and attention during the past *fourteen years in making improvements and discoveries for this object*, and they now beg leave to assure their numerous friends, and the public generally, that their efforts have been crowned with complete success, and now offer the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM FIRE PROOF SAFE," as the

CHAMPION SAFE OF THE WORLD,

HAVING BEEN AWARDED MEDALS AT BOTH THE World's Fair, London, 1851, and in New York, 1853, As superior to all others. It is now, undoubtedly, entitled to that appellation, and secured with HALLS PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, which also was awarded 3 Medals at above fairs. The most perfect Fire and Burglar Proof Safes ever before offered to the Public.

The Subscribers also manufacture all Kinds of Bolts and Chilled Iron Bank Locks and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes, of Oil Tempered Steel, Jewellers' and Druggists' Safes for Precious Diamonds and other Valuables. And are also Patentees and Manufacturers of

JONES PATENT PERMUTATION BANK LOCK,

SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Patentees,
GREEN BLOCK, Nos. 135, 137 & 139 Water Street.

Agent for South Carolina, J. R. BLOSSOM, Wilmington, Feb'y 11. 77-3mpd

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LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

THE SUBSCRIBER has erected a **STEAM SAW MILL,**

8 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road, and will be prepared to furnish

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

at the shortest notice, deliverable either in town or at the Mill. Terms as reasonable as can be afforded.

Mr. Jas. F. Marsh, of the firm of Trey & Marsh, in Fayetteville, is authorised to make contracts for my Lumber.

DAVID KIVETT.

Cumberland Co., Jan'y 25, 1856. 73-6m

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE Subscriber is the only authorised agent in Fayetteville for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Puryear's Celebrated ***OLD RYE WHISKEY.*** He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet the demand.

W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, March 26. 90-tf

SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 28. 4-tf

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof; and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

NEW STOCK OF

Books and Stationery.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, embracing a great variety of

SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL

AND

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Together with a large and varied stock of

Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call, as we offer the above Stock on the best terms.

Oct. 8. E. J. HALE & SON.

We are now receiving and expect to keep up a large stock of Groceries.

WE OFFER

150 BAGS Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Java,
15 Hhds. Sugars,
50 " Molasses,
1,000 Sacks Salt,
75 Bbls. Sugars,—coffee, crush'd & powd'd,
125 Bags Shot,
45 Kegs Powder,
20 Hhds. Western Bacon,
3,500 Lbs. N. C. "
50,000 Segars, assorted qualities,
100 Boxes Cheese,

With every other article in our line. All of which we will dispose of low for CASH, or exchange for produce or naval stores.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 23. 3-tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.

March 1, 1855. 80-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fast side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

FOR SALE.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO., desirous of changing their business, offer for sale the FURNITURE AND FIXTURES of the Fayetteville Hotel, together with a lease of the Building till the 1st of July 1858.

This Hotel is too favorably known to the public to require recommendation from us, and we feel assured that a rare chance to make money is embraced in the above offer.

Any information respecting the business of the House will be cheerfully given to such as may make inquiry. Terms made easy.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

March 1, 1856. 85-tf

LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE.

For Passengers and Freight.

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freights.

J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.

August 7, 1855. 25tf

Wilmington & Fayetteville Passenger Line.

THE NEW STEAMER "MAGNOLIA" will leave Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays at 15 minutes after sunrise, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at o'clock. Passage $4.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

June 14, 1855. 9-tf

UNION LINE.

CHARLESTON to CHERAW &c., Via GEORGETOWN.

STEAMERS MARION AND GOV. GRAHAM.

THE owners of the Marion having purchased the Gov. Graham, will for the future run in connection with her on the Pee Dee River.

The Marion has for several years been on the Pee Dee River, and is well known as the most prompt and efficient Boat in the trade.

The Steamer Gov. Graham was built for the Cape Fear River; is of very light draft, and for the last year has been engaged on the Pee Dee, and during the extraordinary low stages of the River last Fall never failed to make her regular trips with full freights and without detention.

Shippers by this line may be certain of having their freights delivered at any stage of the river without delay, as the Gov. Graham will ALWAYS take the Marion's freight up the River when she cannot get up on account of low water. Consignments to the agents in Charleston and Georgetown forwarded free of commissions.

CALDWELL & ROBINSON,
Agents in Charleston.
SHACKELFORD & FRASER,
Agents in Georgetown.
DANL. A. HORN, Agent in Cheraw.

Feb'y 22, 1856. 81-3m

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. f

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber has opened a shop on Anderson street, in the room formerly occupied as a Lawyer's office by A. A. T. Smith; at which all kinds of work in his line will be executed with neatness and despatch, according to the latest fashions. He solicits the custom of his friends and the public.

THOMAS RHODES.

Fayetteville, March 10. 85-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. superior Sugar-House Molasses, just received and for sale by JAS. G. COOK.

Jan. 7, 1856. 67-

Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & T. Waddill,

HAY STREET.

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,	Hats and Caps,
Hardware,	Saddlery and Leather,
Cutlery,	Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools,	Ready-made Clothing, and
Agricultural Implements,	Staple Dry Goods.
Boots and Shoes,	

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.

Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854. 43tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.

A. A. McKETHAN.

New Wagon Establishment

By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store, and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, *HORSE-SHOEING* will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1855. 4-Y

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

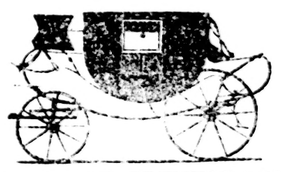
Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built an large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 68tf

NEW VOLUMES OF THE FOUR GREAT BRITISH REVIEWS, namely,

EDINBURGH, NORTH BRITISH, WESTMINSTER, AND LONDON QUARTELLIES,

AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (MONTHLY),

Commenced with North British for November, 1855, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for January, 1856.

Terms of Subscription.—Any one Review or Blackwood, $3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, $5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, $10. Four copies to one address, $30.

Postage (which should be paid quarterly in advance) on the four Reviews and Blackwood to any Post Office in the United States, only 80 cents a year; namely, 14 cents a year on each Review, and 24 cents a year on Blackwood.

Address, L. SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
54 Gold Street, corner of Fulton, N. Y.

Corporation Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville for Sale!

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified Dec. 25 1852, authorizing the Town of Fayetteville to issue her Bonds to the amount of $100,000, in the aggregate, for the purpose of paying her subscription to the Western Rail Road Company.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, that the Treasurer of the Town receive sealed proposals, until the 1st of November next, for the purchase of $50,000, in sums of $500 each of said Bonds, or any part thereof. Bonds to run twenty years, with Coupons attached,—interest payable semi-annually. The said Bonds shall be under the seal of the Corporation, and binding on the faith of the same.

WM. WARDEN, Town Treasurer.

Sept. 26, 1855. 29-

The subscribers will purchase Spirits Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

April 9, 1855. 90tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $80 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Turpentine Barrels.

I OFFER ***TWO THOUSAND TURPENTINE BARRELS*** for sale, LOW, if applied for soon.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

Wilmington, April 5, 1856. 93-1m

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200 Casks Fresh Lime, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair and Cement, Mackerel and Herring, by

J. W. POWERS & CO.

April 19. 98tf

FOR SHERIFF.

We are requested to announce CHARLES D. NIXON as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cumberland County.

April 18th, 1856. 97-tf

We are authorised to announce **Wm. R. LOVE** as a candidate for Sheriff of Cumberland County, at the ensuing election.

April 21—97-tE

MONEY!!!

WE want to buy YOUNG NEGROES, for which we will pay CASH.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 21, 1856. 97tf

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear, will be held at the Bank in Wilmington, on Thursday the 8th day of May next.

H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r.

April 17. 97-tm

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE

FOR SALE.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by John J. Phillips for the purposes therein mentioned I will expose to public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday, May the 10th, the HOUSE and LOT, south of the U. S. Arsenal, at present occupied by Randal McMillan. It is convenient to business and a very healthy location. Terms at sale.

C. S. JOHNSON, Trustee.

Fayetteville, April 10. 95-4S

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,
April 17, 1856.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at the hall of the Bank, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 3d Monday of May next, being the 19th day of the month.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

April 17. 96-tm

ICE

CAN be had at the P. I. House from 5 to 7½ o'clock A. M., but in no case without tickets, which can be had for Cash at the store of D. & W. McLaurin, and if wanted in less amount than $1.00 the exact change is required.

ISHAM BLAKE.

Fayetteville, April 10. 96-1m

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us.

McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

THE UNDERSIGNED

WILL receive proposals for constructing footways on each side of Easton's Bridge, to be built out side of the present banisters of the bridge, and to be about 8 feet wide.

A. McLEAN, } Committee.
WM. McLAURIN, }

Feb'y 18, 1856. 79tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 26, 1855. 8tf

Fish Nets & Net Twine

For sale by W. H. CARVER.

March 6 84-tf

NOTICE.

COL. NATHAN KING is our authorized Agent to make contracts for the delivery of Lumber and Timber and for the purchase of Crude Turpentine, at Kingsbury, in Cumberland County.

J. & T. WADDILL.

May 22, 1855. 3-tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

Methodist Hymns, various styles; and Methodist Disciplines, just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 22.

McLAURIN & STRANGE

HAVE on hand, a large stock of superior SPIRIT BARRELS, which they would sell at a reduced price for cash. Persons wishing to make engagements would do well to call on us before making engagements, as we warrant a good article.

April 20, 1855. 95tf

Leather Belting or Bands,

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson, N. C.,

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted, at New York prices.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

☞ All orders promptly attended to, and Belts forwarded according to directions. ☞ The above Belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Dec. 21, 1855. 65*tf

Patent Barrel Machinery.

INTERESTING TO

Mill Owners, Turpentine Distillers,

And all who have an extensive use for Barrels and Kegs.

THE Subscriber is the Proprietor of the Patent of the Machine known as **"TRAPP'S *Patent Barrel Machine,"*** for the territory of North Carolina, and is desirous of selling Machines with the right to use them in the several Counties of the State. He is also desirous of selling the rights of the same Machine for the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Texas. The following describes some of the advantages of the Machine:

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin, or Keg, than our Machines make at the rate of **three hundred per day to the single set**—to which we invite the particular attention of all who chhose to give them an inspection.

Advantages over Hand-Made Work.

We make our own Staves and Heading, and make twenty-five per cent. more stock from the same given amount of timber, saving thereby one-quarter in cost of material. Our staves are made perfectly straight, have the same hollow and round as when set up in the cask; are of a uniform thickness; are *jointed* more accurately—being mathematically true from one end to the other; our casks are tighter, stronger, all of equal weight and capacity, uniform in appearance, and are all perfectly *water-light.* They cost only about two-thirds what the same article would, if made by hand, and will sell for considerably more in any market.

We have a shop at FRANKLINSVILLE, Randolph Co., N. C., where any persons who wish, can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

WM. W. CLARK,
Franklinsville, N. C.

Dec. 14, 1855. 62*6m

New Spring Goods!

McARN & LELLY

ARE NOW Receiving at their Old Stand at **FLORAL COLLEGE,** the largest stock of

DRY GOODS

Ever offered in this part of the country. Their Stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Mantillas, Embroideries,

RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, BONNETS, &c.

will be found handsome and attractive. For Gentlemen they have a very large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large assortment of Goods in pieces. Also a nice assortment of

CROCKERY, Cigars, Snuff, Tobacco, Pickles, Preserves, &c.

All of which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH or on time to prompt paying customers. All persons in want of handsome Goods will do well by giving them a call, as they are confident their Stock has been as well selected as any which can be found in the neighboring towns.

April 3. 92tf

P. S. All persons indebted to us previous to 1st January, are requested to call and settle.

C. BLACK

IS NOW RECEIVING HIS STOCK OF

Spring & Summer Goods,

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Straw Goods, &c.,

Which will be sold low for Cash or on time to responsible prompt paying customers.

Floral College, N. C., April 3, 1856. 92-3m

Montgomery Male Academy.

R. A. CHAMBERS, TEACHER

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY, 1856. Students coming in within a week of the beginning of the Session will be charged for the whole Session those coming after that time will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session without a special contract to the contrary.

Tuition: $8, $12 and $16 per Session of 21 weeks. Board, fuel and washing $7 per month.

Pekin, Montgomery, Dec. 6, 1855. 60-tf

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, on South River, containing **2300** acres,—300 acres of which is farming land, in a high state of cultivation. The remainder is pine land, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the best stream in the county.

The above Lands will be sold cheap if application is made soon. For further information address the subscriber at Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

P. L. ANDERS

March 10, 1856. 89*tf

NOTICE

IS Hereby given, that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for Two Shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, in the name of John McArn,—the original Certificate for the same having been lost or destroyed.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r of John McArn.

Feb'y 15, 1856. 79*3m

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford

Rail Road.

A RAIL ROAD MEETING will be held at the ***Red Banks in Robeson,*** on SATURDAY, 10th MAY. A general attendance from the Counties of Richmond and Robeson is expected.

The President of the Company has called a Meeting of the Directors at CHARLOTTE, on the 15th MAY, and it is important that all the Commissioners of Robeson should attend at this Meeting and hand in their Reports.

April 28. 98-2t

REMEMBER!

H. R. PRICE,

Fashionable Tailor.

TAKES the liberty of informing the Public of Montgomery and Richmond Counties, that he has taken an office attached to the Store belonging to Messrs. Townsend, Steele & Co., PEKIN, Montgomery county. His matured experience will enable him to execute all orders entrusted to his care, with neatness and despatch, and in the most approved and fashionable style.

Every description of Gentlemen's Garments cut to order at the shortest notice.

Agent for Fowler & Wells's Phrenological and other publications.

Pekin, March 21, 1856. 91*6t

New Goods

At the New Building near Liberty Point.

WM. MACINTYRE has open and for sale a Full Stock of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS;
READY-MADE CLOTHING;
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters;
Hats and Bonnets;
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS;
Hardware;
Table and Pocket Cutlery;

A full stock of

GROCERIES.

PLOWS AND PLOW-CASTINGS.

April 14, 1856. 95*6w

MRS. BROTHERS' HOTEL

FAIR BLUFF, COLUMBUS, N. C.

THIS well known Hotel the Dining House for the passengers going North and South, and the Office of the stage lines to Fayetteville, Lumberton and Conwayboro', is located immediately on the Wil. & Man. Rail Road, at Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., sixty-three miles south of Wilmington. The House is entirely new, and furnished with new furniture, in a style inferior to no establishment of the kind in the South. The facilities afforded by a communication with Wilmington and Charleston twice a day, enables the Proprietress to procure for her table, every delicacy, and no pains or expense shall be spared to maintain the extensive reputation of the culinary department of her house.

The BAR is supplied with the most superior brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and is under the supervision of a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with his business. The Stage for Lumberton and Fayetteville leaves this house Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 o'clock, P. M., immediately after the arrival of the Northern and Southern Trains. The Conwayboro' Stage leaves the same days at 6 o'clock, A. M. Passengers on the Cars have sufficient time to dine, and those stopping over will find attentive servants at the platform to take charge of their baggage.

The efforts of the subscriber to contribute to the comfort of her guests heretofore, warrant her in the assurance that a generous public will assist in sustaining her house.

Comfortable and convenient arrangements are made for families wishing to spend the summer in the country. Persons wishing to remain over night, and thereby avoiding the night travelling on the cars, will find every thing in readiness for their reception.

M. A. BROTHERS.

Fair Bluff, April 5. 93*3m

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing,** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEMYSS.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75*y